# he Mining Journal

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 909-Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853.

PRICE 6d.

Stanuaries of Corumall-In the Dice-Warden's Cunrt.

TIPPET v. CARVOSSO

TIPPET v. CARVOSSO.

IN RE WHEAL HENRY MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 28th day of August, 1850, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Pearec's Royal Hotel, TRURG, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January isst, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for SELL-ING FIVE (1980th) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINE, and the like parts, or shares, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. Carlyon and Pauli, solicitors, Trura.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Jan. 19, 1853.

PURTHER PORTION OF AN AURIFEROUS ESTATE IN AUSTRALIA, IN THE VICINITY OF THE CELEBRATED OPHIR GOLD DIGGINGS, COM-PRISING 1571 ACRES.

MESSES. HOGGART, NORTON, and TRIST, having sold, after ESSRS. HOGGART. NORTON, and TRIST, having sold, after the auction on the 14th inst., Lot 1, containing 347 acres, have received instructions from W. C. Wentworth, Esq., Member for the City of Sydney, to OFFER POR SALE, at the AUCTION MART, London, on Friday, January 28th, in two Lots (unless previously sold by private contract), a FURTHER PORTION of the same important and very valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE in Australia, held under grant from the Crown, and situate adjoining the well-known mine of the Wentworth Gold Field Company, on the road from Bathurst to Wellington. It contains 1571 acres of land, believed to be highly auriferous, and possesses a frontage of two miles to the Frederick Valley Creek, out of the bed and banks of which large quantities of gold have already been dug. It is also contiguous to the Wentworth Gold Field Company's estate, on which a lode of surprisingly rich auriferous ironstone has been discovered, considered by many equals in wealth to the vein of the Greet Nugget Mining Company. As the yield of this district may be considered fully to equal that of the well-known Mount Alexander (evidenced by the number of persons now engaged in digging), and the mineral wealth of the locality is confirmed by the report of the Government Geological Surveyor, the property is well worthy the attention of public companies and capitalists.

Assays of the ironstone, by J. A. Phillips, Ess., showing a value of from \$650 ner 700.

capitalists.

Assays of the ironstone, by J. A. Phillips, Esq., showing a value of from £60 per ton to £12,000 per ton, together with samples, may be seen at Messrs. Robins and Barber's offices, 29, Threadneedle-street; and further particulars had of Thomas Browning, Esq., solicitor, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street; and of Messrs. Hoggart, Norton, and Trist, 52, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

IN AUSTRALIA—IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE OF NEARLY 2000 ACRES, WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE FLOURISHING AND RAPIDLY-INCREASING CITY OF MELBOURNE.

WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE FLOURISHING AND RAPIDLY-INCREASING CITY OF MELBOURNE.

MESSRS. HOGGART, NORTON, and TRIST have received instructions from J. P. Leslie Foster, Esq., to offer for SALE, at the MART, London on Friday, January 23, at Twelve, in one lot, an exceedingly valuable ESTATE, known as the SPRINGS, comprising 1992 acres of excellent land, with a residence, farm cottages, roadside inn, and other buildings thereon, principally within a ring fence, and beautifully situate in the county of Bourke, about six miles from Melbourne, letwen the townships of Keilor and Broad Meadows.

This most important property is bounded on the west for about 1½ mile by the Deep Creek, a fresh water river; it is intersected by good Government roads, leading through adjoining estates to Melbourne; and is sub-divided into farms, varying in extent from about 20 to 290 acres; and possession of the whole may be had in a few years, when, it is confidently calculated, from the tide of emigration which has set in towards this highly-Savoured part of Australia, and the astounding quantity of gold now being discovered in the district, combined with the prospect that in a very short period a rail-way from Melbourne to the celebrated Mount Alexander will run through a portion of the property, already the high road to those valuable and well-known rich gold diggings, that this estate will be immensely increased in value. The Governor of the few miles of this property, and although the proprietor does not put the estate forward as being surferous; it is still almost impossible to over-estimate the advantages and profit which a very ward as being surferous; it is still almost impossible to reversimate the advantages and profit which a purchaser will ultimately derive (as gold flows into the hands of private individuals and speculators, and as the resources of the colony become fully well adapted, to meet the urgent demands of an increasing population, for small impossible to reverse and profit which a purchaser will almost impossible to

1000 per acre. tieulars may be had of Edward Whittaker, Esq., solicitor, 12, Lincoln's Inn.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Hoggart, Norton, and Trist, 62, Old Broad-street.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

R. W. KIRK has been instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Thomson, the proprietors of the well-known Gerard's Bridge and Cowley Hill Collieries, near St. Helens, Lancashire, to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, Pebruary 3d, 1853, all their VALUABLE PLANT, THINEE STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, with WINDING and PUMPING GEAR, MACHINERY, INFLEMENTS, UTENSILS, and EFFECTS lately used in working the said collieries.—Full particulars in future papers and catalogues, or of the auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

TO IRON MASTERS, MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT SALE of a PAIR of most VALUABLE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, of 120-horse power each, THREE BOILERS, MOUNTINGS, &c.

ENGINES, of 120-horse power each, THREE BOILERS, MOUNTINGS, &c.

M. R. W. KIRK very respectfully announces that he has been honoured
with instructions from the Directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway,
Company to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, about the beginning of February, 1833, all those TWO or PAIR magnificent HIGH-PRESSUES STEAM
ENGINES, 120-horse power each, and THREE BOILERS, MOUNTINGS, &c.,
which were errected at a great cost for the purpose of drawing the trains up the inclined plane from Hunt's Bank to Miles Platting, and only worked about 12 months,
and now rendered in disuse in consequence of the locomotive engines being made
much more powerful than heretofore. The following are the dimensions of engines
and boilers:—bore of engine cylinders, seah 35 in., length of stroke, 5 ft. The boilers,
which are manufactured of the best Low Moor half-inch plates, are each 33 ft. long,
which are manufactured in truth of the best Low Moor half-inch plates, are cach 33 ft. long.

Further particulars in future papers; or at the offices of the auctioneer, No. 24,
Princess-street, Manchester.

TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS R. W. KIRK is favoured with instructions from George Meakin, Esq., the eminent contractor, to prepare for SALE, by AUCTION, to be hoiden in the month of February, on the premises of the DOCKYARDS, Birkenhead, an extensive and valuable collection of PLANT, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, &c., lately used in the formation and construction of the above Dock, and adapted for railway of the purposes.

dock purposes.

N.B.—Among this valuable plant, &c., will be found about 400 cubic feet of winter-fallen English oak, and about 5000 cubic feet of green heart ditto; two flats with anchors, cables, rigging, &c., complete; contractors rails, chairs, &c., &c.
Full particulars in future papers and catalogues, which will be prepared in due time; or, in the interim, any further information may be had on application to Mr. Weskin, the Dockyards, Birkenhead; or to the auctioneer, at his offices, 24, Princess-steret, Manchester.

LAMORGANSHIRE.—To be SOLD, by AUCTION, at the Bush Inn, Swansea, on Saturday, the 5th February, 1853 (unless previously disposed y private contract, of which notice will be given), subject to conditions of sale h will be then and there produced, all that

PREEHOLD FARM CALLED YSTRAD ISSA FARM,
with all the veins of bituminous and other coal, and all other mines and minerals
thereunder, situate about four miles from Swansea, in the several parishes of Swansea
and Loughor, Glamorganshire, and about 500 yards from the line of the South Wales
Railway. The farm comprises a good farm-house and productive gardens, extensive
agricultural buildings, and about 112 acres o roods 39 poles of arable meadow and
skirts part of the land.

Parther particulars may be obtained or coallective.

arther particulars may be obtained on application to Robert Evans, Esq., Lonlas, th; or Messrs. Llewellyn and Randall, solicitors, Neath.

ALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES FOR SALE IN THE WIGAN DISTRICT.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the HAWKLEY HALL AND PARK HOUSE COLLIERIES," situate in Pemberton, ear Wissan, comprising a large extent of the valuable seams of coal called the FEMBERTON FIVE FEET MINE, and the FEMBERTON FOUR FEET MINE, and the PEMBERTON FEET MI

M. P. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

M. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER in SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a dealer, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Caopts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent, per annum. Treviskey and Barrier, Spearne Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, Merllyn, Wheal Golden, South Tamar, and Affred Consols.

Paconassive Mines.—East Affred Consols, Wheal Ziou, Great Sheba Consols, Weston, North Damsel, Wheal Morias, Great Wheal Bodden, Crebor, Olel Tor, North Towy, Bell and Lanarth, Devon Kapunda, and North Wheal Trelawy.

Mr. Coores has made arrangements with an emiment firm on the Stock Exchange to Buly or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

Hours of business:—Haif-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Dated Friday, Jan. 21, 1853, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

M. R. J. A. M. E. S. L. A. N. E., M. I. N. I. N. G. A. G. E. N. T., 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AND 28, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY, MF. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:

Levant Liberty Linares Marke Valley

Agua Fria Alfred Consols Allt-y-Crib Anglo-Californian Bainoon Beacor Bedford United Bell and Lanarth Bicton Consols. Black Craig.

Trelusbeek
Trumpet Consols
Tywardreath
Tywarnhayle
Unity Consols
United Mines (Tavisk.)
United Mines (Gwen.)
Venton
Wellington East Bedford United Mines (Tavisk.) Linares Bick Cronsols Bick Cronsols Borringdon Consols Borringdon Consols Borringdon Consols Brewer Britannia Gold & Copper Burra Burra (Australia) Callington Monarch Gold Monarch Gold Monarch Gold Carsons Creek Cardon Wood Carsons Creek Cathedral North Levant West Caradon West Darlington West Abraham West Adraham West Abraham West Abraham West Abraham West Caradon West Darlington West Ding Dong West Stray Park West Ding Dong West Stray Park West Pheenix Carson Creek Cardon North Frances North Cornwall West Treasury West Treasury West Treasury West Treasury Condurrow Condurrow Condurrow Nouveau Monde Cook's Kitchen Caryannal Carten Devon Burra Burra Devon and Courtenay Penhale Consols Pheenix Great Consols Cubert Darren Devon Burra Burra Devon and Courtenay Penhale Consols Pheenix Great Consols Dolcoath Devon Consols North Devon Great Consols Dolcoath Devon Consols North Devon Great Consols Dolcoath Devon Consols North Devon Great Consols East Black Craig East Halamanning East Halamanning East Margaret Sast Margaret Sast Margaret Sast Wheal Russell Sast Black Craig Great Work G

MINING SHARES.—Mr. SPRATLEI mas FOR 5...; Boscean (£23); Wheal Langford (£1 lis.); Wheal Augusta (£1 lis.); Wheal Langford (£1 lis.); Wheal Augusta (£1 lis.); Weston (£2 5s.); East Caradon (£1 lis.); Havon and Henfweh (£1); Wheal Surprise (15s.); Augusta Consols (12s. 6d.); Monarch Gold (15s.).—2, Winchester-buildings, City, Londow (15s.).—2, Winchester-buildings, City, C

INING PROPERTY .- Mr. JOSEPH MUMFORD, of No. ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—Alfred Consols, Brewer, Black Craig, Clive, Cwm Darren, East Gunnis Lake, Herodsfoot, Mary Ann, Merlyn, Neptune, Trehane, Whitford, Wheal Sedley.

ESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 10, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, and No. 114, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, MINING ENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of all description of MINING SHARES; offices for the management of mining companies.—Offices of the Wheel Fortune ath Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), redom Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c. 3ranch Offices,—Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds.

INING RECORD OFFICES, TELEGRAPH YARD, PARK ROW, LEEDS.—Messrs, HENWOOD AND MOLVNEUX, MINE BROKERS and AGENTS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES and ADVICE in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of MINING PROPERTY. Mr. Henwood has just returned from an official visit to Cornwall and Devon, and has made such arrangements as will enable Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux to furnish the most correct information on every mine of note in those counties, as well as all Foreign and Colonial, Irish and Welsh mines. Mines inspected, surveyed, mapped, and reported on, if required, by the above firm.—Pide Reports on the Great Wheal Tonkin and Wheal Fortune Mines, in the Mining Journal, Dec. 25, 1852. Lists of prices received daily, and reported wheal Fortune Mines, in the Mining Journal, Dec. 25, 1852. Lists of prices received daily, and reported weekly.—London Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Loudon.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has OPENED OFFICES at this address as a GENE-RAL MINING AGENT. From the great facilities obtained during his residence in Cornwall, he is enabled to afford more than ordinary information as to the state and prospects of the mines in that county, many of which are paying from 15 to 20 per cent profit on their present market value, and 300 to 400 per cent. on their original cost.

South Sea Chambers Thresducedie-street, Jan. 21, 1853.

MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has for SALE SHARES in the BEST DIVIDEND MINES; also in PROGRESSIVE ONES, which will shortly pay dividends—viz., Devon Great Consols, United Mines (Gwennap), Wheal Francis, Condurrow, Basset, West Providense, Afred Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Třemayne, Třelawny, Wheal Seton, Dolcoath, Carn Brea, South Tamar, South Carradon, Treviskey and Barrier, St. Aubyn and Grytls, Botallack, Mary Ann, Great Wheal Alfred, Cubert, East Wheal Vor, Pembroke and Crinnis, Trelusbeck, Merllyn, Clive, Vale of Towy, Feru, South Carn Brea, Great Wheal Vor, Wheal Norris, Leeds Town Consols, Carvannali, Orsedd, North Towy, Garreg, Trebarvah, Sidney Godolphin, East Russell, Crebor, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Golden, Brewer, Sec. Foreign: Linares, Burra Burra, St. John del Rey, Cobre, &c. and in the Californian and Australian land and gold shares. Every information, the most respectable and authentic, from the mining districts.

Mining Offices, St. Michael's—chambers. St. Michael's—alley, Cornhill, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, Mr. I. P. THOMAS, SATING MARKET, 19, 2015.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MR. T. P. THOMAS HAS FOR SALE TWENTY (1024th)
WEST PROVIDENCE SHARES, now paying £10 per share per annum dividends, with a probability of paying for the future £12 per share. Price £55.

75, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 21, 1853.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEXD-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent, for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols
West Providence Levant Botallack
South Tremayne
United Mines
Great Devon Consols
South Basset
Trelawny
Trelawny
Trelawny
Trelawny
Trelawny
South Grandon
South Frances
South Frances
Mary Ann
East Darren
East Darren
EAST DEVMINIS CAPPEAR. Tremayne
United Mines
Great Devon Consols
South Basset
South Frances

South Frances | Mary Ann | East Darren | And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEAR-INCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

North Damse! Herodisfoot Cardon Consols Cupid East Tamar Wheal Orenville East Tamar Wheal Grenville East Russell West Basset North Basset Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE REMOVED TO No. 2, PINNER'S HALL COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

INVESTMENTS .- GOOD AND SAFE DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, at present prices, will give purchasers from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. per annum. The subscribers have always on SALE SHARES in the BEST and SAFEST DIVIDEND MINES; also in mines which will soon pay dividends, and with prospects of early and considerable improvement.—James Stevens Tripp and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, No. 33, Clement's-lape, Lombard-street.

M.R. MATTHEW FRANCIS LEAVES LONDON TO-DAY, to VISIT the MINES in SOUTH WALES, CORNWALL, and DEVON. Any letters addressed to his offices, 7, John-street, Adelphi, London, will be forwarded and carefully attended to.—Jan. 21, 1853.

MATTHEW FRANCIS 3

M. R. ADAM MURRAY, F.G.S., MINING ENGINEER, has taken an office, No. 76, CORNHILL, for the convenience of his City friends, where he may be consulted from Ten to Five o'clock; or communications addressed to him at 35, Craven-street, Strand, will, as heretofore, meet attention.

MR. WILLLIAM SMITH, CIVIL ENGINEER, &c., HAS REMOVED his OFFICES to No. 10, SALISBURY STREET, ADELPHI. Communications relative to Californian and Australian Gold Mines, general mining matters, Machinery, &c.; Sub-marine Telegraphs, Coal-hoisting Machinery, the procuration of Letters Patent, and general professional matters, must in future addressed as above, where he may be consulted from Twelve till Four o'clock day.

TO LAND AGENTS, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.

MINERAL PROPERTY WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, an ESTATE in DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, or GLAMORGAN-SHIRE, COLTAMING GOOD COAL and IRONSTONE.—Particulars to "R. S. T.," good office, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

NE HUNDRED POUNDS.—TO ENGINEERS, MINERS, &c.

—Any gentleman willing to OUTLAY this SUM, and immediately accompany
a Foreign Commissioner to a rich European mineral property, five days distant from
London, may SECURE a valuable PROFESSIONAL POSITION.—Confidential letters
to Mr. Wilson, 34, Gloucester-terrace, Commercial-road East.

WANTED, a first-rate and experienced MINING CAPTAIN and PURSER, to take the charge of some valuable mining property in Ireland (county of Kerry), who will reside on the spot, and devote the whole of his time to the interests of the company. A liberal salary will be given.—Terms and testimonish to be forwarded to "C. D.," Mining Journal office, 28, Fleet-street, London.

SUPERINTENDING MINING ENGINEER AND PURSER WANTED, for a Lead Mine in Wales.—Terms and testimonials to be sent to "C. D.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, Loudon.

TO MINING CAPTAINS.—WANTED, by the Kilmoe Mining Company, a MANAGER AND PURSER, at the Spanish Cove Copper Mine. A liberal salary will be given to a duly qualified party; no other need apply.—Address, stating qualification, reference, and salary expected, to the secretary of the Kilmoe Mining Company, 28, Moorgate-street, London.

INERAL PROPERTY, of about 350 acres in extent, eligibly situated near Newport, Monmouthshire, and with canal communication therewith, presenting a desirable opportunity for the employment of capital, TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—For full particulars, apply to Mr. C. F. Philips, 34, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, London.

DO BE DISPOSED OF, a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE LEAD and SILVER MINE SETT, within a short distance of Helston.—For particurs, as to price, &c., apply by letter, addressed to "Z.," Post-office, Helston.

DUMPING ENGINE.—TO BE SOLD, a DOUBLE-ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING ENGINE, now lying at Lumphinnans Colliery, Lochgelly; cylinder about 26 in. diameter, 6% ft. stroke; with boiler, 25 ft. by 5 ft.—Apply to Robert Henderson, Esq., of Gelmering, Lochgelly; or Wim. Frangtown clerk, Inverkeithing; to either of whom offers may be given by 1st Feb. 1971

CAST-IRON TRAM RAILS.—TO BE SOLD, 50 tons of CAST-IRON TRAM RAILS, or any less quantity, NEARLY NEW, 55 lbs. to the yard.—Apply to Messrs. James Sutton and Co., Lawton, Cheshire.

DELABOLE SLATE QUARRIES.—CAPITALISTS DISPOSED to INVEST THEIR MONEY, to PAY TEN PER CENT. PROFIT, are requested to communicate with Mr. W. D. King, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall.

June 1 June 2 Jun

A VON CONSOLS MINE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the office of the Goan Land Mine, 3, Old Broad-street, London, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of determining the course to be adopted to enforce the payment of calls overdue; and for giving security upon the mine, or otherwise, for the money advanced in payment of wages and other purposes of the mine.

Jan. 19, 1853.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—A REQUISITION from the within one month from this date, LIES for SIGNATURE at Mr. CROFTS' OFFICES, No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.—Dated Jan. 19, 1853.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).—NOTICE.—That all shareholders holding OLD CERTIFICATES in this Company are particularly requested to SEND the same to these offices to be EXCHANGED for NEW By order of the Committee,

Mining Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi. B. T. MOLYNEUX, 886.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON).—A BI-MONTHLY
MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD at these
offices on Wednesday, the 2d day of February next, at One o'clock precisely.
R. T. MOLYNEUX, seg.
Mining Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Jan. 19, 1859.

Mining Offices, 10, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Jan. 19, 1859.

ONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.
—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the Company, 26, Austinfriars, on Tucsday, the 25th day of January, 1853, at One o'clock precisely.
On that day, two directors, viz., Russell Ellice, Eaq., and Walter Shairp, Eaq. and one auditor, Sir Hepry Willock, will go out of office by rotatica, but are immediately re-eligible, and are candidates for re-election.

It is necessary that persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for the directions or auditorship should leave notice of such their intention with the accuracy, at the office of the Company, 26, Austinfriars, at least 14 clear days before the day of election.

By order of the Court of Directors, WM. LECKIE, Sec.

election. 26, Austinfriars, Jan. 5, 1853.

WHEAL PROCKTER SILVER-LEAD MINE.

TO BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Dues 1-16th-Leave By years—In 6466 shares of 61 cach.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, Reductin.

Mr. JOHN HODGE, St. Austell.

Mr. JOHN HODGE, St. Austell.

Brankes—Measure, Devon and Cornwall Bank, Evangeston.

Brankes—Measure, Henwood and Molyneau, 16, Buckingdain-st., Addiplot, London.

Pressure—Mr. J. Rudingdain-st., Addiplot, London.

Robert R. Grach, Esq., 28, 16-bin-place, Abbey-rd., St. John's-wood.

JOHN WOOD, Esq., Sunny Hill, Berks.

Gapt. CLIFFORD HENRY, Avenue Lodge, Ham, Surrey.

John Mr. Curtin, Rap.

John McChert Plantanian machinery, so as to bring the contact of the standard machinery, so as to bring the company propose.

William T. Curtin, Rap., 27, The Terracin-street.

Holder St. Capital E5,000, in 50,000 abarage of 10-2, so be issued in Serie Curticates to believe, of Five Shares octace, and survey.

J. LawTon, Rudingdain, Cornwall.

J. LawTon, Rudingdain, Cornwall.

J. LawTon

THE KILMOE MINING COMPANY (SPANISH COVE COPPER

MINE), COUNTY OF CORK, IRELAND.

Te be Conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."
In 30,000 shares of El cach, to be paid up on allotment.

OFFICES,—28, MOORGATE STREET.

This COMPANY is in the COURSE OF FORMATION, and the Directors' names will be announced, and prospectuses issued, in the course of next week. Any information on the subject will be given at the Company's offices.

POX TOR TIN MINING COMPANY.

PARISH OF ALTARNUN, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
To be conducted on the "Cost-Book Princeple."

Capital £24,000, in 24,000 shares at £1 per share, to be paid up on allotment, and issued in Scrip Certificates to holder, of five shares each.

No increment is at liability to be inseured.

[Prospectuses of this valuable maine will be issued in a few days.]

SECRETARY (Bro term.)—Mr. John Ellis, Offices, No. 27, Austinfriars.

THE DYSSURNANT SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY COMPANY,

THE DYSSURNANT SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY COMPANY,

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 shares of £1 each, payable on allotment.

ON THE COST. BOOK PRINCIPLE

No deeds to be signed.—No further liability.

COMPTITE OF MANGEMENT.

Lord S. A. CHICHESTER. Connaught-square, and Orman House, Belfast, Ireland PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., Richmond WILLIAM DUNBAR. Esq., Sydenham, Kent
WILLIAM DUNBAR. Esq., Sydenham, Kent
WILLIAM GONNE MARCH. Esq., St. James's Palace
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Mesers. Sir Charles Price, Bart., Marryatt, and Co., 3, King William st., City.

Solicitors.—Mesers. Child and Son, 63, Cannon-street, City.

PURSER—Mr. John Ellis,

Erokers—Mesers. Child and Son, 63, Cannon-street, City.

OFFICES.—27, AUSTINFHIARS.

The lease of this valuable quarry is for 50 years, at a royalty of 1-12th, or 4s. per ton, optional with the lessees. The extent of the sett is about 275 acres.

The vein is upwards of 40 yards in width, and runs the entire length of the sett for nearly a mile, and may be opened on at several stages.

The quarry, from its position and the inclination of the strati, possesses natural advantages, which will materially lessen the us-all coat of production, and render the working of the quarry comparatively easy. It has already been opened sufficiently to develope the quantity and quality of the slab and slate, which are in the highest degree satisfactory, as every marketable size of both can be at once obtained; and on the erection of the necessary machinery, at a cost, it is estimated, of less than £2000, the company will immediately be enabled to supply the market.

The quarry is also situate within few miles of the port of Aberdovey, the carriage to which place from the quarry is only 4s, per ton, and when the Shrewsbury and Aberyst-with Railways is completed, will be materially lessen, of less than £2000, the company will immediately be enabled to supply the market.

The quarry is also situate within few miles of the port of Aberdovey, the carriage to which place from the quarry

GROSVEN OR LEAD MINING COMPANY, Where prespectuses may be had.

GROSVEN OR LEAD MINING COMPANY, HALKIN MOUNTAIN, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.

On the "Cost-Book System," which requires no Deed of Settlement.

In 10,000 shares £1 each, 10s. to be paid on allotment, and the remainder as required.

FRESENT COMMITTEE.

THOMAS EDGWORTH, Esq., Wrenham
SAMUEL RANSON, Esq., No. 6, Cliffon-crescent, Birkenhead Captain W. B. DYER, Jamaica Mines, Mold, Flintshire
THOMAS PAINTEE. Esq., Wrenham
JOHN JONES, Esq., Holywell
A. DILLON, Esq., Wrenham

SAMUEL RANSOM, Exp., No. 9, Ciffon crescent, Birkenhead Contain W. B. DYER, Jamalea Mines, Mold, Flintshire THOMAS PAINTER, Exp., Molywell A. Palintshire A. Palintshire Contain W. B. DYER, Jamalea Mines, Mold, Flintshire THOMAS PAINTER, Exp., Abenbury Lodge, Wrexham JOBN JONES, Exp., Weshamk Honse, Chester J. DEVEREUX PIGH, Exp., Abenbury Lodge, Wrexham A. Committee of Management will be appointed from amongst the shareholders at the first meeting after the complete formation of the company.

\*\*ANKERS.\*\*

\*\*London: The Union Bank of London.\*\*

Wrexham: National Frovincial Bank of England.

\*\*BOKES.\*\*—Edward Cazenove, Esq., No. 39, Lothbury.\*\*

Szcartak (not cen.) — T. P. Thomas, Exp., 78, '01d Broad-street, London.

OFFICES.\*\*—75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

This company is former for the purpose of exploring and working the rich mineral fract of land known as Party-likes, situate on Halkin Moustain, in the county of Flint.

The present proprietors of this mining ground have succeeded in obtaining a lease of the mines and minerals for 21 years from the Marquis of Westminster, agon his usual trens of royalty, 28th, per ton of one and in order to the absence mentioners, which was a proper to the purpose of the proper to the purpose of the proper to the purpose of the state of the proper to the purpose of t

Out of the capital proposed to be raised, the present lessees are to receive, as a consideration for their interest in the lesse and mine, £300%, part of which they are willing to take in shares, and the remainder of the capital to be expended in the development of the mines. The working of the ground will be proceeded with immediately, under competent mining direction; and it is comfidently expected that the amount of capital now to be raised will prove more than ample fully to test the ground, and that the best anticipated the committee will be realised.

Halkin Mountain is situate within about five miles of the town of Holywell, where the askes of lead, one, &c., by pubble ticketing, take place fortnightly; and within equal distance of the smeiting works at Eaglilt
Applications for shares to be made to the accretary, at the offices of the company, 75, 95d disead-street, London; and to the following brokers:—Edward Cazenove, Esq., 29, Lothburs, London; John Davis, Esq., 38, Great Tower St., Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; John Watson Hamilton, Esq., 14, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Luke Arnold, Esq., 58, Crast Tower St., Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; John Watson Hamilton, Esq., 14, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Luke Arnold, Esq., 58, Crast Dublin; Munro Hutch and Co., 4, North-street, David street, Edward Fox, Esq., 51, Dame streed, and John Power, Esq., 22, Fowne's street, Dublin; Munro Hutch and Co., 4, North-street, David street, Edinbargh; Charles Wilkinson, Esq., 2, Exchange-buildings, Liverteet, Shelheld's and John Miller, Esq., 71, Quaen-street.

To THE COMMITTEE OF THE GROSVENOR LEAD MINING COMPANY.

a John Miller, Esq., 71, Quaen-street.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE GROSVENOR LEAD MINING COMPANY.
Halkin Mountain, Filatshire.
Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the above mining adventure;
doer receipt of the allotment of the whole, or any part of the number of shares apad for, I undertake to pay the deposit of 10s. per share thereon.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name...

Address.

Occupation
Reference

This company is formed for the purpose of working the copper and lead lodes in a sett adjoining the well-known mineral district of the Treburget Mines, situate in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, known as the Trehannick estate, comprising the large area of 149 acres of rich mineral land, held by lease from the lord of the manor for 24 years, at 1-15th royalty.

area of 149 aeres of rich wan, known a held by lease from the lord of the manor for 21 years, at 1-15th royalty.

Parties desirous of becoming shareholders will please to apply in the usual way, by letter, addressed to the Committee of Management, at the Compacty's offices, 50, Bucklersbury, or to Oliver Raymand, Esq., braker, 6, Bank Chambers, where prospectuses may be obtained.

N.B. Full reports of this valuable sett have been obtained from the undermentioned well-known mining captains in the district -viz., Capt. W. Lean, of Holmbush; Capt. W. Toy, of Old Treburget; Capt. Thomas Julian, of Treburget United; Capt. John Kneebone, of Pentiregiase; Capt. Thomas Pentile Management of Capt. Samuel Gregory, of Great Tregune Consols; which may be seen at the offices of the Company on application.

A SHFORD CONSOLS COFFEE AND STRATE IN THE STRATE IN THE PARISH OF LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, NORTH WALES. CONDUCTED ON THE COST. BOOK PRINCIPLE. In 6000 shares of £1 each. SHFORD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE,

OFFICES,—5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. The set extends for about 4½ miles in length, and nearly 1½ mile in breadth. There are all necessary buildings and erections on the mine, with seven valuable lodes, fully laid open, and a good parcel of our ready for the market—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be had.

GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE,

HAYLE, CORNWALL.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 5000 shares of 61 each.

OFFICES,—5, ADAMS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

This sett is of ample extent, being 600 fms. from east to west, and 400 fms. from north to south; and the lease is for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th. The rich and well-known lode of the Alfred Consols has been discovered in this sett.—Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where plans and prospectuses may be obtained. By order of the Board, GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, Secretary.

WEST WHEAL LOVEL TIN AND COPPER MINE,—
IN THE PARISH OF WEXDRON, CORNWALL.

70 BE WORKED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
Ducs, 1-15th; Lease, 29 years, from November, 1832.
In 2059 shares—1000 to be issued to the public at £1 10s. each, to defray the expenses of premium and work already done to the end of December, 1832. There is sufficient money in the hands of the purser to carry on the mine for the next two months. Six men are now employed in driving the adit to intersect the lodes. The remaining 1050 shares are held by respectable parties, and no free shares are reserved by the originators.

PERSEN—Peter Ciyno, Esq., Liskeard.

AGENT—Capt. Richard Kendali, of Wheal Lovel and Trumpet Consols Mines.
BANKERS—Messrs. Robins, Foster, and Co., Liskeard.

PROSPECTUS.

This mine is situatedlin one of the richest tin districts in Cornwall, adjoining the well-known mines of Wheal Lovel and Trumpet Consols, which have paid, and are still paying, large profits to the shareholders. The old Trevena Mine is close thereto, and now working by a spirited company of adventurers. The most productive lodes of these mines run through the whole length of the sett, which is upwards of 509 fms; consequently, it offers one of the greatest possible and most encouraging inducements for investing the capital required to give it a full and fair trial.

The reports from agents of known experience and respectability in the locality (which are annexed) are of the most favourable character.

Application for sharest be made to H. B. Bye, Esq., 77, Old Broad-street, London, who will show the plans and give any information required.

BEPORTS.

July 8, 1852.—According to your wish, I have inspected the above sett, which I find to be in immediate connection with Wheat Lovel, and with one of its most productive lodes passing through it. Trevens main and south lodes also pass through it, and from which two lodes the load received £17,000 for dues in 14 years' working, and only to a shallow depth. The sett is pretty extensive, and embraces several other lodes, which are cut in the adit; and as the adit is in the sett (its Wheat Lovel adit), you could drive on either of those lodes to a great advantage. The whole of this ground is explored, wave some shallow workings on the backs by the old men. The Goblet lode in Wheat Lovel is the mest productive tin lode in the district; the improvement took place in it at the intersection with the Good Luck branch, from which point a strong shoot of tin is being pursued with great success; and, looking at the oblique direction of this branch, you will perceive that two such intersections will occur in this sett. The large cross-course shown on the plan is the main one in Trumpet Consols, and it looks like an important part of the sett. In conclusion, I would observe that there are more than ordinary facilities for developing these index, the ground being moderate, water easy, and but a short distance from a sca port. On the whole, I call it a most eligible speculation.

Mr. Richard Hawke. JOHN MEDLER, of Wheal Pool, formerly of Herodsfoot. This mine is situated in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall, adjoining the well-known Wheal Lovel, Trevena, and Trumpet Consols. Wheal Vats lodes, and also a large cross lode, close to which the lodes have been very productive in Trumpet Consols.

This sett is nearly all unexplored, and in maiden ground. Wheal Lovel adit is horsely the set of t

in Trumpet Consols.

This sett is nearly all unexplored, and in maiden ground. Wheal Lovel adit is brought into the sett on the eastern part, where a horse-engine was erected, and tin raised on Cape's lode in Wheal Lovel, but on the other lodes little or nothing has been done within the memory of man. It affords a fair investment, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists; and to put this mine into a profitable state of working, an engine of 36 in. cylinder will be necessary.

R. S. BRYANT, Manager of North Crenver Mine.

(Signed)

J. B. WILKIN, Agent of Trumpet Consols.

West Wheal Lovel. Dec. 11852 — Haying carefully inspected this mine. I best to hand

West Wheal Lovel, Dec. 11,182.—Having carefully inspected this mine, I beg to hand you my report thereof. This sett is very extensive, and is situate in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall. It is bounded on the east by Wheal Lovel, on the north by Wheal Union and Trumpet Consols, and on the west by the well-known Trevenen Mine; several of the productive lodes in the above mines ran through the whole length of this sett, and there are others in the south part which have not been wrought on, and which I consider well worthy of trial. Looking at the situation, the promising strates, and the many tin lodes running through it, I consider it to be well worthy of a spirited trial, and have no doubt of the adventurers being well rewarded for their outlay.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, HENRY HODGE, Agent of Wheal Mary Ann.

or their outlay.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

To the Adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.

West Wheal Lovel.

To the Adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.

West Wheal Lovel, Wendron, Jan. 10, 1853.—I have closely inspected this sett, but as you have already got detailed reports on it, signed by several mine agents of respectability, practical experience and character, with whose opinions I fully concur, a lengthened report from me, when I can add nothing new to what they have already expressed, is superfluous. I begt outly, that from its possessing the same lodes and intersections, and in the same general strata as the miner immediately adjoining, which are now productive and profitable, I see no reason why this should not prove as good as either of them, and I, therefore, consider it a valuable sett. I remain, &c., Peter Clymo, Jun., Esq.

Manager of Wheal Robins and Venton Mines.

West Wheal Lord, Wendron, Commedit. Jan. 10, 1853.—Arceably to your request,

as either of them, and i, therefore, consider it a valuable sett. I remain, &c., Peter Clymo, Jun., Esq.

Manager of Wheal Robins and Venton Mines.

West Wheal Lovel, Wendron, Cornwell, Jan. 10, 1853.—Agreeably to your request, I have again carefully inspected this mine, which is granted to you for 20 years by the Duchy of Cornwell, and herewith I hand you my report thereof.

This set is situated in a very favourable locality for tin, being bounded on the north and east by the well-known Wheal Lovel, Wheal Union, and Trumpet Consols Mines, the productiveness and profitableness of which are well known as dividend-paying mines (for which see the columns of the Mining Journal). It is bounded on the west by the old Trevens Mines, and which is being resumed under the superintendence of Captain Michael Martin. I have been over the surface, and also underground at the still level, and have seen two lodes in the south part of the sett of good size and character, in a very congenial stratum for tin; and I have no doubt of there being good and prod-trive lodes at a moderate depth; these lodes are to the south of the above-named mines, and I would suggest your driving east on the south lode to intersect the great cross-course, which runs also through the Trumpet Consols Mine, where large deposits of the have been raised; then to drive north to intersect Wheal Lovel and Trevena lodes, which have been very profitably worked in these setts, and will, I fally expect, be equally as profitable in this. A shaft has been sunk near the eastern boundary of the sett, on one of the Wheal Lovel lodes, about 12 fms. under the adit (and water drained by the application of a horse-whim), and a level extended about 20 fms, west on the lode, which, with the stopes in the back to this extent, produced 900f. worth of tin.

I sm, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

To the adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.

To the adventurers in West Wheal Lovel.

IENRY HODGE.

JEW GRANADA COMPANY.—The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing to the proprietors that they have RECEIVED LETTERS from their agents in New Granada, informing them of the PUECHASE of the FRONTINO MINE, well-known as abounding to gold and other valuable minegrals. This purchase has been made for a sun of from three to four years' profits, calculated by its present, which the company will adopt without delay. This property, with those of Jana Griolio and Bovolia, already announced as purchased, will place the Company in a state of active operations—trus promising a highly remunerable returns on the Company's capital.

Specimens have been received from the company's mine, the Bolivia, as well as from the Company has been received from the company and their plant, &c., per pany's capital.

Specimens have been received from the company in in the most satisfactory manner the richness of Antsquia Antigua, proving in the most satisfactory manner the richness of the most province.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secretary.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Secretary.

G. Adams's-coart, Old Broad-street, Jan, 12, 1853.

OFFICES,—4, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE ST., LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the River Sipo, in the particle of Minas Geraies, in the Empire of Brazil, for diamonds and gold—the directors ave entered into an agreement for a lease for 21 years, of one-half the river, for a "yetance of twelve English miles. They have also a contract for the purchase of the freehold of 10,000 acres of land on the west of this river, by which the company will possess a right for ever of dredging an extent of about 14 miles of rivulets, exceks, and streams, affording great facilities not only for securing the precious stones in their various beds, but, by sluicing the auriferous alluvial soil, of obtaining gold and diamonds which, it is highly probable, will be found in all parts of the flat lands adjoining their margins, thus opening an immense field for mining enterprise, in addition to which the timber upon the estate is of the most valuable kind, the indigo plant grows in great profusion, and the soil (remarkable for its fertility) adapted for the cultivation of corn, beans, rice, and cotton. The country is healthy and the elimate most agreeable, the thermometer seliom ranging below 50° or above 80° Fah. Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to Mr. Richard Buckley, secretary, at the offices of the company, No. 4, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgatestreet; Messrs. Druitt and Bawlins, 23, Tokenhouse-yard; and G. T. White, Esq., 19, Tokenhouse-yard, London; Messrs. Duffield, Lotthouse, and Whitworth, Manchester; and to Messrs. Lucas and Kirby, Liverpool.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the directors of the Brazilian Diamond and Gold Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay for the shares you may grant me, in such manner, and at such time, as you may direct.

Dated this day of 1853.

Signature

Name in full.

Address

Reference Profession or business

Reference Profession or business Profession Profes

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY,—(Provisionally registered)

previous to the issue of the allotment letters, which will take place on the 21st day of January instant.

Offices, 58, Old Broad-street, Jan. 18, 1853.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—(Provisionally registered.)

Capital \$230,000., tompany to £300,000.—It with power to increase the capital of the 21st days of the 15t days of the 15t days of the 15t days. The 15t days of the 15t days of the 15t days of the 15t days. The 15t days of the 15t days of the 15t days. The 15t days of the 15t days of the 15t days. PHRIP AUGUSTUS BROWNE, Esq., 50, 50, 400-45treet, Cheapside.

JAMES GARRARD, Esq., Pinner-pince, Middlesex.

PERGYAL NORTON JOHNSON, Esq., F.E.S., 79, Hatton Garden.

HENRY PREDERICK THISTLETHWAITE, Esq., vine House, Seven Oaks.

JOHN CARRENT TRUE, Esq., 10, 60 Broad-treet.

RICHARD GARRANDER—Percival Norton Johnson, Esq., F.E.S.

Serenza-Messe. Higher, 20, 60 Monda-treet.

RICHARD BRANKER—Percival Norton Johnson, Esq., F.E.S.

Serenza-Messe. Higher, 10—Mr. T. M. Walford.

This company is formed for the reduction and smelting of gold, silver, argentiferons lead, and other ores. It will particularly apply itself to the smelting, or reduction by other means, of the auriferous quarts from Australia and also from California, as it is a well-ascertained fact, that a large portion of gold from auriferous quarts is not extracted by the ordinary method pursued; also one of its objects will be the reduction of meeting of the surface of south America, and other days.

which and percentage of the surface of the various descriptions of ores from foreign countries, but which ores, from their composition, are not fit, or applicable for persons well versed in the pructical knowledge of the various descriptions of ores from foreign countries, but which ores, from their composition, are not fit, or applicable for presents with your analgamation, in consequence of outstaining admixtures, which in some cases render the operation inpossible, and in other cases not advantageously situated in regard to th

To the Directors of the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company.

AO the Directors of the British and Commiss sheeting and Reduction Company.

GENTLENEX.—I request you will allot to me sharks in the above company, the
whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to
accept, and when required to pay the deposit of £1 per share, and to execute the
Subscription Contract and Deed of Settlement of the company.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full

Reference .

THE CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 cach, to be baid up in full on allotment, and no other call or liability.

The Viscount DRUMLANRIG, M.P.—CTAIRMAN.

The Directors have the honour to inform the shareholders and the public, that their FIRST REPORT, containing the most encouraging despatches from their engineer in Australia, Thomas Warre Harriott, £sq., and their agent in Melbourne, F hard Cox, £sq., 18 NOW PRINTED, and may be OBTAINED at the offices of the pany, where also all applications for the remaining sharek may be made.

By order of the Board, JOHN SIMPSON, Secret.

### ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY

The usual half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the Dock-house Tower-hill, on Tucsday,—Mr. Alderman Tuckrson, M.P., in the chair. Sir Josen HALL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the fol-

lowing report:—
The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the company for the year ended the cember has been accessible for inspection by the proprietors during the last and copies of the same are now upon the table; these accounts show the fol-results of the business of the past year:—

The following is a comparative statement of the quantities of goods landed and in rarehouse in these docks, and also of the shipping and tonange that have entered be same, during the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, respectively:—

Landed	31st De	GOODS	Tons	1856 119,14 68,12	9	1851. 139,862 82,005	*****	1852. 122,059 73,256
	18	SHIPP:	ING.	1851			1853	2.
Ships with cargoes	Ships. 703	Tons. 152,046 48,624			Tons. 171,060 40,378			Tons. 165,405 41,783
Total	962	200,670		90	211,438		21	207,188

 
 Counter of ships, and their aggregate register tonage, that entered the port of London with eargoes from foreign ports, distinguishing the British from the foreign, during the years ended the 5th January,
 1852.
 1853.

 Ships.
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 1,376,233
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 5987
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 3413
 527,174
 3735
 719,173
 3915
 752,541
 9919 1,903,407 10,313 2,166,095 2,132,345 9902

Total ... 9910 1,993,407 10,313 2,166,095 9902 2,132,345

Although the foregoing returns show a diminution of the quantity of goods landed and the tonnage and number of ships that have entered these docks in 1852 as compared with 1851, it will be recollected that the directors, at the meetings in January and July last, took occasion to observe that it was not to be expected the extent of business in 1852 would equal the extraordinary amount transacted in 1851, yet they have the satisfaction of stating that the year which has just passed compares favourably with the average of former years.

At the meeting in July last, the directors informed the proprietors that clearance sales had taken place during the preceding half-year of goods long in deposit; since then the accounts of those sales have been closed, and the proceeds thereof carried to the suspense account, which has been fully adequate to meet the estimated loss of rates.

The three-story warehouse on the dock quay, at the south side of the entrance basin, which the proprietors were informed at the last meeting was in course of being creeted, is now completed and in full occupation. The directors have also contracted for the construction of the Mezzonine floors at F warehouse for the sum of 2275/. Measures are in progress for entering into a further contract, of about the same amount, for constructing the remaining portion of the Mezzonine floors determined upon, which form part of the extensions sanctioned by the proprietors at the last half-yearly meeting; these additional buildings, including the warehouse first, mentioned, will provide for increased means of stowage of merchandise equal to about 3000 tons.

The Charkman said he trusted the proprietors would agree with him that the report which had been read was most satisfactory, and that the accounts contrasted favourably with last year. He had stated at the last half-yearly meeting that they could not expect the same amount of business in 1852 as in 1851, which was caused by the year the same amount

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allotment, blie, that their their engineer mrne, He hard is of the

ommittee of that they have ag and Co., of r ENGINEER plant, &c., per the Committee unanimity pre-d immediately,

allotment

just account. (Hear.) He hoped the report would be received favourably by them, and that the same confidence would continue to be placed by the proprietors in his colleaques and himself as had hitherto existed. He should conclude by moving the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That the report of the directors now read be approved and adopted, and that printed copies of the same be furnished to the proprietors; and that a dividend be now declared for the half-year ended the 31st of December last at the rate of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, such dividend to be payable on Saturday next, the 22d inst., and following days, Sundays and holidays excepted, and that the income tax chargeable on the same be defrayed by the company.

J. W. CATER, Eq. (deputy chairman), in seconding the resolution, said it was satisfactory to know that the committee of examination into the expenditure of the company had the confidence of the directors, and it would be satisfactory to the directors to know that they had the confidence of the proprietors. (Hear.)

Mr. Simpson thought with so large a balance the dividend ought to be 2½ per cent., and should mowe that amount as an amendment.

The Chairman said, as no party had seconded the amendment, he would explain that the subject had occupied the attention of the board of directors, but they were of opinion that it was far better to keep the amount of dividend the same, and when the proper time arrived they would consider whether it would not be policy to pay something in the shape of a bonus, instead of increasing the dividend (Hear.)

Mr. Simpson expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously;

Mr. T. D. Dr. Vitars, Esq., proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by James Rolle, e., and carried unanimously:

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are hereby given, to the endire of the company, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, which was seconded

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM-SHIP PROPULSION.—The "bomerang" propeller, the invention of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, which we have before noticed in the columns of the Mining Journal, is again causing considerable attention.—Sir Thomas being now in England, and is, no doubt, endeavouring to obtain a fair trial for his propeller in a large vessel. It appears from a Sydney paper that, on the 1st May last, a trial was made between a screw from England and a bomerang, the latter beating the former by 12 to 7; and when the first trial of the new propeller was made on the Kera, it gave her a large increase of speed over that obtained by her own screw. These, however, were but small affairs, and the great object is to test its powers on a ship of large tonnage. A correspondent states that the bomerang propeller may be worked with one-half out of water, and be so placed as to be daily examined and cleaned; or it may be applied to the fore and aft parts of ships, worked so as to pull and thrust equally, and allow of steering with greater accuracy than has ever yet been attained. This mode of application will allow of a propeller double the diameter of the screw, and, consequently, a double rate of speed is attainable—say, to a vessel 33 or 34-feet beam, a propeller, 30 ft. diameter, would give this speed, by direct action, at 60 strokes per minute. He is the only true figure for a screw propulsion, combining the parabolic and cycloidal curve, and exactly meeting that remarkable law by which the area of working surface should be governed—it should never exceed the supplement of the spiral surface over the area of the disc or section taken at right angles to the shaft.

Capt. W. A. Bury, of Mehigan, U. S., has exhibited to the public the model of a new paddle-wheel, in which the blades, instead of being immovably fixed to the wheel, are hung to the arms on strong hinges, allowing them to make a certain angle with the water at entering, and having given their full effective force to the

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—Mr. F. P. Hoblyn, of Barnsbury, says:—
"Having seen repeated accounts of the invention of the caloric engine, ascribed to Capt. Kriesson, of America, I have to request you will allow me to state, that I claim the invention for Cornwal; I have to request you will allow me to state, that I claim the invention for Cornwal; I as, ten years since, I invented, what I called the "Preumatic Engine" (to use heated air in the same way, and for the same purposes as steam). The principle is the same in my invention and Capt. Ericsson's; but mine has the principle is the same in my invention and Capt. Ericsson's; but mine has the principle in the same way, and for the same purposes as the time, and will still be remembered by several." The last information which has resched us, is that the machinery was set in motion, in New York, on the 16th Dec., and performed admirably. The ship's wheels made over six revolutions per minute, while the vessel was made fast to the dock. Only 420 lbs of coal were put into the furnaces each hour. The machinery would be worked for several days; and the trial trip would uot be made until the engines were in complete working order. The experiment, thus far, is said to beperfectly successful." Another account, says:—"The performance of the caloric-ship, Ericsson, is said to be very satisfactory. The speed attained was 14 miles an hour. The consumption of fuel is ascertained to be only six English tons per 24 hours—a saving, as compared with steam-ships, of more than 30 per cent."

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION—LAND AND SEA.

Mr. P. C. Bakewell delivered a lecture on this subject, at the Russell Institution, on Tucsday, the 4th inst. The lecturer said that the electric telegraph was as yet in its infancy, though about 40,000 miles in this country, and there were other lines belonging to other company had about 3000 miles in this country, and there were other lines belonging to other companies. He then proceeded to describe the means of first communications by other companies. He then proceeded to describe the means of first communications were instantaneous. It was remarkable that the general method of insulation employed by Dr. Watson was the same as that now used by the Electric Telegraph Company. The first attempt at conveying messages was by M. Lessarge, at Berlin, who employed 26 insulated pithbalis, to represent the letters of the alphabet. Improvements were suggested by the dial-plate at each end of his communication, so contrived that the letters of the alphabet presented themselves in rotation, and the communication was made at the moment of the requisite letter appearing. This plan was in operation over eight miles; and he sought to engage the attention of the Government, but they told him that telegraphs were of no use in time of peace, and that the old semaphore answered every purpose that was required. (Laughter). Till 1857 no further progress was made, ployed five needles; but it was soon found that two were sufficient, and even one in some cases. By the latter, as many as 60 letters in a minute might be transmitted. (The lecturer exhibited the operation of a single needle telegraph.)

In 1846, Mesars. Cooke and Wheatstone succeeded in forming a company, and their wires were haid on the Great Western, at a cost of 1030, per mile; but when the condition with the invention had to encounter, telegraph companies were now paying 8 per cent. It had long been supposed that electric telegraphs could only be advantage of what he was not the substantial of the proceeding the cond

The Committee of Management have to announce, that they have ACCEPTEL the RESIGNATION of S. H. ARMITAGE, Esq., as a member of the committee, and as purser. They have the satisfaction of adding, that CHARLES BARBER, Esq. of "LLOVD's," has been ELECTED a Member of the Committee, in the place of Mr Armitage.—All letters and communications to be addressed to the chairman.

Signed, J. THOMPSON, Chairman, VALLANCE AND VALLANCE, Solicitors to the Company.

17, Gracechurch-str-et, Jan. 21, 1853.

17, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 21, 1853.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

—At a GENERAL and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at 29, 8t. Helen's-place, London, on Wednesday, the 5th January, 1853,

The notice convening the meeting having been read, also the report of the directors. It was resolved unanimously:—

That the report read be received and adopted.

That the directors be, and they are hereby, requested to add to the present business of the company in Australia that of gold mining and the crushing of quartz for the extraction of gold therefrom or otherwise, and to make available the funds of the company for such purpose.

That it is advisable to apply for a Charter of Incorporation for the company. That the shares of the Worthing Mining Company be converted into 100,000 of £10 as at present, and to be numbered from 1 to 100,000. The necessary resolutions for altering, the clauses of the Company's Deed of Settlement consequent on the above resolutions were also passed.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1853.

By order of the Board, H. PEET, Sceretary.

HANCOCK and SHARP, Solicitors to the Company.

Notice is hereby given, that the shareholders are required IMMEDIATELY to BETURN the OLD CERTIFICATES of the Company to the office, in order that the same may be CANCELLED, and NEW ONES ISSUED, pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th inst. .

To effect the subdivision of the shares as agreed upon, the books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 27th inst., and certificates of the new shares will be ready on the latter date.

By order of the Board,
20, St. Helen's-place, London, Jan. 12, 1853.

HENRY PEET, Sec.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETERS, 12-in. £4 4s., 6-in. £3 3s.—To be had of the manufacturer, John Davis, mathematical instrument maker, Derby.

All kinds of instruments pertaining to mines made and repaired.

INERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor
TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE the SECOND PART of his COURSE,
consisting of TEN LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the
study of Geology, and of the application of mineral substances in the arts; they will
be ILLUSTRATED by an extensive collection of SPECIMENS and DIAGRAMS.
The lectures begin on Wednesday, January 26th, at Nine o'clock, and will be optinued on each succeeding Wednesday at the same hour.—Fee One Guinea.

January, 1853.

B. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

Just published, price 6d.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1852, by J. Y. WATSON, F. 3.8.

To which is added, A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MINING INTEREST, by W. H. CUELL.—To be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-st., London

EXHIBITION, 1851.—By AUTHORITY OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Just Published.

In one volume, cloth lettered, gilt edges, price One Guinca.

CUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME to the OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIVE and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Additional Illustrations and Descriptions; Index to Introductory Notices and Annotations; and First and Second Reports of the Royal Commission.

In three handsome volumes, cloth lettered, gilt edges, price Three Guineas.

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In.

In six handsome volumes, cloth lettered, price Twenty Guineas.

IMPERIAL QUARTO EDITION of the OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIVE and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE; Reports by the Juries; and Reports by the Royal Commissioners. This edition has been printed on the finest paper, and in the highest style of typography, by the command of the Royal Commissioners, for presentation to the various Sovereigns who took part in the Exhibition, and the publishers have reserved 100 copies for sale.

In one volume, cloth lettered, gilt edges, uniform with the Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, price One Guinea.

REPORTS by the JURIES on the subjects in the 30 Classes into which the Exhibition was divided.

In two volumes, v. L. A. LARGE-TYPE EDITION of the same work.
London: Spicer Brothers, wholesade stationers; William Clowes and Sons, printers, and street, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

M. R. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 11d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patenter respectfully direct their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in

incir attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in list. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a method of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more,—factured into tubes by the process proviously employed.

G. F. Mantz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss, and Co., Redeross-street.

LEAD MINE FOR SALE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

LEAD MINE FOR SALE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

De BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of a valuable LEAD MINE, in the parish of EDMONDBYEERS, County of DURHAM, held under the Dean and Chapter of Durham at a moderate royalty, payable in ore at the mine, adjoining the Derwent Mines, near a good road, and about three miles from the depot of Wear Valley Railway. A good winn-shaft has been sunk 30 fathoms, and cross-cuts maine to kno vitan—both in the ecourse of working, and approaching to an intersection on the west, where an increase of ore may be expected. Other veins run into the sett from the Derwent Mines, and also from Mr. Beaumont's Rookhope Mines. The lead contains a good portion of silver, and the mine may be wrought at a moderate expense, being free from water, though there is quite sufficient at Mesurface for washing the produce, and other purposes.

Further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. William Forster, mine agent! Rieghington, near Darlington, who will attend parties who may be desirous of inspecting the mine.—January 1, 1853.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD OR LEASEHOLD ESTATES AND COLLIERIES, known as THE MIDDLE AMMAN MINERAL PROPERTY, situate in the parish of Bettws and Liandilo-fawr, Carmarthenshire, and on the confines of Glamorganshire.

This property is situate on the northern crop of the mineral basin of South Wales, and has a locomotive railway communicating with a sea-port town passing through it. It possesses advantages for the manufacture of iron superior to most of the iron-works of South Wales, among which is the extreme regularity of the stratification; and by estimates made some time since, these mineral grounds are calculated to contain a vast quantity of coal and iron-stone. For compactness and convenience, it is complete.

nam a vast quantity of coal and iron-stone. For compactness and convenience, it is complete.

There is a good supply of water, and a considerable part of the property is thoroughly opened out by long and substantial adits or levels (with suitable air shafts), which lay dry large quantities of coal, iron-stone, and fire-clay.

Coal is now worked extensively from this property, and delivered by adits communicating with the main railway, and shipped to see. Several veins of coal, in addition to those already let, are now ready for being worked, and delivered by adits communicating with the main railway. Limestone can be obtained at a moderate price.

There are extensive tracts of mine already opened for working, both by adits and patch work.

The outlay has been very large, and the property abounds with many conveniences and advantages for carrying on extensive works.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Edward Strick, Solicitor, Swansea; or to Mr. J. Roole, jun., West-park, Bristol.

A NTHRACITE IRON WORKS, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—
TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the valuable WORKS known as the "ONLLWYN IRON-WORKS," distant from Swansea 17 miles, and connected with that town by canal and tramroads; situated most advantageously for producing pig-iron of the best quality at a low cost. The property on which the works are creeted, contains superior anthracite coal and ironstone. Limestone is obtainable close to the works, and labour is cheap. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Rowland, 11, Fenchurch-street, London.

Hacon, and Rowland, 31, Fenchurch-street, London.

SLATE QUARRY in the best district of MERIONETHSHIRE TO BE DISPOSED OF. A considerable sum of money has been expended in opening it, and several eargoes have been shipped and sold. There are TWO ENGINE-HOUSES, with WATER-WHEEL, SAWING and PLANING MACHINES; also, DOUBLE LINE of RAILWAY INCLINE, in complete repair, with plenty of water power. An Act has been obtained for constructing a tramway to the coast, which road will pass close to the engine-house. The quality of the vein indepth has been proved by the adjoining quarries, which are producing in the same vein states and slow of the first quality.—Apply to J. A. Joseph, Esq., 3, Sisc-lane, Bucklersbury, London of the first quality.—Apply to J. A. Joseph, Esq., 3, Sisc-lane, Bucklersbury, London WORKS in the DUCHY OF NASSAU, consisting of ONE BLAST FURNACE, ROLLING MILL, FOUR PUDDLING FURNACES, CUPOLA, FOUNDRY, FITTINGS UP, SMITHS, CARPENTERS, and other necessary WORK SHOPS and PLANT for carrying on an extensive concern. Also, TWENTY-FOUR different MINES, yielding red hemititic iron over, from 3 to 12 t. thick, of good produce, worked by levels only; under grants in perpetuity, subject to merely nominal dues. The ironstone from some of these mines contains line enough for fluxing the others, and capable of supplying several furnaces.—For further particulars, &c., apply to Thomas Hacket, 26, Birchin-lane, London.

Hacket, 26, Birchin-lane, London.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TWO WAGGON-SHAPED BOILERS, 28 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and 8 ft. deep; flues through 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 10 in. diameter, not been in use more than two years, made of Low Moor iron; manufactured by Rothwell and Co., engineers, Bolton.

12-horse HIGH-PRESSURE COLUMN ENGINE, with boiler, complete, stroke 2 ft. 6 in., bore of cylinder 14 in.; spur fly-wheel, wrought-iron fly-wheel; shaft 6 id. diameter; by Fairbairn and Sons; equal to new.

23-horse CONDENSING HORIZONTAL ENGINE, 29-in. cylinder, 6 ft. stoke it is fixed to a strong cast-iron plate, and well adapted for mining purposes.

23-horse CONDENSING MARINE ENGINE, by Boulton and Watt, and not worked more than 18 months. Cost originally £780; price now £330.

CONDENSING BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, 70-horse power, length of stroke 7 ft., bore of cylinder 42 in; adapted for rolling mills, or general use; by Hick and Sons, Bolton.—For further particulars, and to treat, apply to W. Kirk, auctioneer, mill, factory, works, partnership, and general agent, valuer, &c., at his offices, No, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or see his Weekly Circular, which will be sent by post on receipt of stamp for postage.

NGINES AND MACHINERY TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

1. A DOUBLE ACTING HIGH-FRESURE BEAM ENGINE, cylinder 46 in.
diameter, 7% fr. stroke, strong and substantial, done little work, very suitable for a

lameter, 7, 3; it. close, stock, stoc

complete; rope rolls; two 6 ft. pulleys, with studs; pit-head framing; all in good working order.

3. A NEW HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, cylinder Is in diameter; 5 ft. stroke; boiler and mounting complete; malleable iron winding shaft; 5 ft. rope rolls; and 6 ft. pulley studs.

4. Two sets of 15-in. PUMPS, with working barrels, bucket, and clacks mounted, &c.

5. A 15-in. FORCING SET, all complete, with malleable iron cistern.

6. Two large AIR VESSELS, fitted for above pumps.

7. 60 fms. of PUMP RODS, 7 in. square, with plates, bolts, and off-take joints.

8. One set of large TACKLE BLOCKS, 3 and 4 sheaves, capable of lifting 40 tons.

9. An INDEX LEVER CART STEELYARD, done little work.

Apply to Mr. Christie, Townhill Colliery, Dunfermline; or Mr. Wm. Fraser, Inverkeithing.—January, 1853.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—To be LET, all those valuable COAL MINES, called or known as the BINN, the CROMBOUKE, the BRASSY, and the SIX and SEVEN FEET MINES, under the FOLD'S ESTATE, in the township of BEDFORD and parish of LEIGH, in the county of LANCASTER, comprising, by recent admeasurement, 25 acros 2 roods 23 perches, of the large measure of eight yards to the perch.

The Four Feet Mine, under the above estate, has been some time worked, and to now in lease to the executors of William Edward Milner; but the mines now offered have not yet been opened.

The canal of the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater is within three-quarters of a mile of this estate, and a railway is now in use from the canal to the Bedford Collery, which might be made available, conditionally.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Lee, Hopecar, Bedford; Mr. Henry Boardman, Pheasant Inn, Queen's square, Liverpool; Mr. Joseph Eckersley, the Folds, Bedford; Messrs. Beamont and Urmson, solicitors, Warrington; or Mr. Henry Mort, land and mine agent, Tyldesley, with whom a plan of the estate is lodged.

COLLIERIES TO LET ON THE WISHAW ESTATE.—TO BE

Mort, tand and mine agent, Tyttestey, with whom a pian of the estate is longed.

COLLIERIES TO LET ON THE WISHAW ESTATE.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for such term of years as may be agreed on, the GOING COLLIERIES, now worked by the representatives of the late John Wilson, of Dundyvan, whose lease expires on the 3d March next. The Wishaw coal is well known to be of the very best quality, both for household purposes and for the manufacture of iron; the seams are of great thickness, cheaply worked, and the pits now to be let are peculiarly well situated, having all the necessary connections with, and lying close to, the Caledonian Railway.

The works may be seen on application to James Miller, factor, on the estate, who will furnish every other information as to the going collieries. Mr. Miller will also furnish information as to the remaining COAL-FIELDS TO BE LET upon the estate, where immediate possession can be given. So soon as suitable offers are received, the coal will be let.—Wishaw, by Motherwell, Dec. 30, 1832.

IRON-WORKS.

IRON-WORKS.

TO BE LET, on LEASE, with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, an IRON-WORKS, situate in an ANTHRACITE DISTRICT, in SOUTH WALES, consisting of three blast-furnaces, with hot air stoves, mine klins, blast engines, and four large boilers; together with a foundry and pattern shop, cranes, drying stoves, cupola, and all other necessary appurtenances, in thorough repair, capable of doing a large trade, and ready for immediate work.

Ironstone of first-rate quality can be wrought at a cheap rate from pits, level, and pitches, which are in good working order, and capable of producing a large quantity. A vein of good blackband has been also proved on the property, and can be cheaply worked, and labour is abundant.

Coal will be-supplied by the lessors, on the furnace bank, at an agreed price. The quality of the pig-iron stands very high, and commands the best price in the Staffordshire market.

The communication with the shipping port and South Wales Railway is by a small

Staffordshire market.

The communication with the shipping port and South Wales Railway is by a canal, which passes through the works.

As minerals can be worked to a very large extent, additional furnaces might be erected; added to which, the site is well adapted for rolling-mills or tin-works, and charcoal can be obtained at a low rate.

For particulars, apply to Mr. T. S. Strick, land and mineral agent, Swansea.

AFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF EDSE, of very size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and exhibited to the Reyal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the glossymmetric of the glossymmetric of the glossymmetric of the glossymmetric or SUPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Morchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes if from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly immachinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every elimat machiners,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Corns

# Original Correspondence.

# EDUCATION OF MINERS' CHILDREN.

EDUCATION OF MINERS' CHILDREN.

Sta,—Whenever the question of education is brought before the country, it is a matter of deep reflection and consideration; and it more especially applies to us in our densely populous county, where the means of this essential matter, both morally and religiously considered, has been so far so hamentably neglected. The Earl of Aberdeen is reported to have said recently in the House of Lords, "Another great object of the Government would be the extension of national education. All parties seem to agree as to the propriety of the principle, and to differ only as to the mode of working it out. It would be the aim of the Government to give the Church its legitimate influence in a general and universal system of education, without any interference with that freedom of religious opinion which was the right of every person in the empire." It is sincerely to be hoped that the country may be enabled at last to accept a comprehensive scheme of universal education under such views as the noble Fremier has propounded: that there is much to be done among us may be seen from any one giving some little attention to statistics connected with schools in this western district. From time to time, sir, I have given you isolated facts bearing on the neglected state of education of miners' children, and of some noble examples and exceptions, such as Lady Basest and Mr. Broadley, what they have and serve doing towards the matter; but of what still is to be done by a great scheme, in its most appropriate sense, let me give you some details of the four mining parishes of St. Agnes, Perranzabuloe, Illogan, and Redruth; this has reference to miners'children alone. Commencing with the two first-named parishes, of which I have more details by me than the others.

			REN AT		NOT AT	NOT AT SCHOOL.			
PARISHES.	MINERS.	Males.	Fems.	TOTAL.	Males.	Fems.	of Age.		
St. Agnes Perranzabuloe	1276 506	379 102	360 93	739 195	457 179	476 196	933 375		
	1782	481	453	934	636	672	1308		

From this table, which I think will be found sufficiently accurate for general purposes, it will be observed that nearly three-quarters of the children belonging to these parishes have no education at a day-school; and taking these parishes as a basis for the mining parishes of the sounty, which there can be little doubt are in a like position, what an immense number of children are being brought up among us without the simplest forms of education. We will suppose, moreover, there are 150,000 miners in the county, then, proportionately to the above table, there will be 300,000 miners' children, three-quarters of whom—viz., 225,000—are not in receipt of daily instruction. Nor must we overlook the Sunday-schools, which have an important bearing on the subject here before us;—a table of the Sunday-schools in the preceding-named parishes will assist us in illustration.

PARISHES.	MALES	. FEMAL	ES.	TOTAL.
St. Agnes	. 870	855		1725
Perranzabuloe	. 214	212		426
	-	-		-
Total.	1004	1007		9151

St. Agnes 
Perranzabuloe 
214 212 426

Total 
1084 1067 2151

This includes all the Sunday-schools, and all ages. By reference to the table of day-schools, it will be found that there are 784, of all ages, at the Sunday-schools more than miners' children at the day-schools; and safely presuming that out of 1725 (the whole number in St. Agnes), 800 are miners' children under 12 years of age, and that 739 of these are attending day-schools, the remainder 13 must be deducted from the 933, giving a total of 872 children who are not seen at any school, either Sunday or day-school. In Perranzabuloe, there are 231 of all ages at the Sunday-schools more than at the day-schools; and allowing that out of 426 (the whole number), 300 are miners' children under 12 years of age, and that 139 of these are attending day-schools, the remainder 105 children, deducted from the 375, gives a total of 270 miners' children not attending any school: and admitting 200 infants and others incapacitated in both parishes, there will be 942 miners' children undeuted, even in the simplest manner; which is a startling number, and, but for such information, we should doubt there was so much inattention to education in this county. This ratio being extended to other parishes; I will take Redruth and Illogan, two large, influential, mining parishes: there are more miners in St. Agnes than Redruth, proportionately, from the town of Redruth having a larger number of tradesmen,—the parish of Redruth contains 10,571 inhabitants, and the parish of St. Agnes 6670. I presume there are about 1700 miners in Redruth, and 2000 miners' children under 12 years of age; we may safely infer that 1000 children are not at any school; allowing 200 infants, and others in Redruth, and 2000 miners' children under 12 years of age, of which 300 are infants, and others incapacitated, there will be about 1690 miners' children in the parish of 10,071 minabitants; and the parish of 10,071 minabitants; and in general manners in the other parishes; we may safely infer

# FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

Siz,—Vour correspondent, "An Englishman," has again called upon me, by a very long epistle, in which (he mustexcuse me for the remark) I think he has used my name entirely in vain, and has wandered completely from the subject matter of my letter, such having simply set forth those facts which ought to embrace the only questions between me and any anonymous writer, whose unsolicited remarks obliged me to appear in print in self-defence. First, he is quite in error in assuming that I and the writer signing himself "Benevolus" are one. It is a ridiculous objection, if the assumption were true. I do not know who the party is, nor was the letter written in concert with me. It appears to me the writer is acquainted with the facts relative to the constitution of my mining companies, and that he has had the honesty to declare the truth, when he considered, as did I, my mines were attacked by "Argus." I appreciate the assistance of the unknown "Benevoius," although I did not ask the interposition of his arm; I only required that the complaint should assume some definite feature, and then I think I could have confidence that mine own head, when engaged in a cause having no need of secreey.

Having made one statement, I should not have troubled you further, but for the very strange mode in which my communication is commented upon by "An Englishman," whose quotations from Shakspeare may be very fine, but really appear to me to be perfectly inapplicable to the subject at issue. He slightly reflects upon the tardiness of my reply, although he might and must have observed that my letter remained a month in your hands, incapable, as you announced, of being inserted for want of space. He then designates my letter "elaborate." To this I have to reply that it was necessarily comprehensive, in consequence of the anderied nature of the attack. Censure was evidently intended by "Argus," but the grounds of disapproval were concealed. I was, therefore, obliged to give publicity to everything wherein

at the original price, and the money paid into the bankers of the company, for the purpose of working the mine.

After this explanation, and proposal of co-operation, if it be their pleasure, surely there is but one object for which either "Argus," or an "Englishman" should contend with me. Such one point is, that the mines which I propose should present such surface indications, or early features, as appear to justify the outlay of capital in their development. I am informed there are some persons who deprecate entirely, as unsafe, and who warn capitalists against, any investment in young mines, and say they pay no attention whatever to "surface or early indications." To such persons I must reply, it is because you have not sufficient geological knowledge to understand the superficial evidences of more deeply-seated weath; that it is only by following up early and minute indications that good and dividend-paying mines can be produced, to succeed those which are now yielding minerals, and must ultimately work out; that any person can write apparently learnedly of an old mine—the features of which have been developed by others; that it requires much knowledge, much perseverance, and somewhat of honesty to bring a young mine forward from its incipient state to its full maturity, without wronging your original adventurers by making them do the work for later holders, exclusively; and that, instead of such exertions to take a step in that which I, at least, consider to be in the right path, becoming matters of censure and sarcasm, they should receive the commendations and support of all those who are truly the lovers of legitimate mining.—Faxoreneck S. Thomas: Jan. 11.

### FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

Sig.,—The logical powers of your correspondent, "An Englishman," are certainly not of the highest order, nor are his deductions applicable or true. Because Mr. P. S. Thomas accepted the challenge of "Argus" (of Truro), relative to the comparative value of certain mines, confirming in a satisfactory and more detailed manner the opinions I expressed why they have progressively attained, and are entitled to, the prices they bear, he says it is, therefore, evident that Mr. Thomas and I are avowedly one and the same individual. When such an assumption is made public, it should be given in more appropriate terms, lest we should be led to doubt the writer's knowledge of his vernacular. I suppose he intended to say "inferredly," though in neither sense would he have been correct, as you can testify. His histrionic lore is also to be much questioned, or at least his application of the various quotations, in which he so much delights to indulge. The Comedy of Errors was revived and introduced by "Argus"—the parts of the two Dromios being enacted by themselves. In the extract from Othello, he is equally unfortunate, as it was against such shader that I ventured to write. Whatever opinion "Argus" may entertain as to the value of the four mines in question, he has no right to impute trickery to the parties projecting them; but having done so, and as he said with "little compunction," he should not be surprised that the parties calumniated would indignantly repudiate such a charge. The quotation, therefore, may with strict propriety applied to "Argus," who also may in consequence justly exclaim, "God help me from my friends," for they undoubtedly apply the lash, to his back in their endeavour to defend him. In the course of "An Englishman" extensive reading, he has provesthat "he has just enough of learning to misquote." He has put into the mouth of the late Six Robert Pecia a sentence which was written by one William Shakspeare, who flourished a few centuries before the time of that talen

### ON MINING LAWS.

Str. - I find in the Mining Journal a move for a law as to the interest of mining nd if you can spare the space, I should like to add my mite in the right direction, to

Sin,—I find in the Mining Journal a move for a law as to the interest of mining, and if you can spare the space, I should like to add my mite in the right direction, to the security of poor adventures. I have repeatedly seen in your Journal statements that the principles of the Cost-book System, and on commandiale law, limited the liability of shareholders to the state price of the share. The liam was the control of the serve in the state of the share of the state of the share of the state of the share of the share of the share of the shareholders and the shareholders are not shareholders and the shareholders and the shareholders are shareholders and post-shareholders are shareholders as the shareholders are shareholders as the shareholders harmased. A proof of such has come under my observation. A certain of their own operations, and upon such reports are incoins advanced, cals made, and shareholders harmased. A proof of such has come under my observation. A certain of their own operations, and upon such reports are incoins advanced, cals made, and shareholders harmased. A proof of such has come under my observation. A certain the least machinery for working any of the lodes, a small amount would put it in working order, with certainty of immediate and large returns. The mine was, therefore, divided to, of a mine with an extended sett of lead lodes said amount would put it in working order, with certainty of immediate and large returns. The mine was, therefore, the working any of the lodes, a small amount would put it in working order, with certainty of immediate and large returns. The mine was, therefore, the working any of the lodes, a small amount would put it in working order, with certainty of immediate and large returns. The mine was, therefore, the working of the prospect the limited of the prospect in interest of put in the control of the prospect in the working of the prospect in a secondary to the cont

# LEGITIMATE MINING-WHEAL JANE, IN KEA.

Sin,-I observe in your excellent Journal that the money paid per shi I will thank you to correct this statement; the truth is, that this mine from the commencement of working has paid its way, and the adventurers have not paid on farthing towards the costs of working, or otherwise. We have expended many thou past ance, I doubt not, the fatter will not only continue, but considerably increase This, you will say, is a novelty in mining, but it is undoubtedly true.

John Tiper, Purser.

# SWANPOOL MINE

SIR,—In your Journal of the 8th inst. are two reports of the above mine, which, as they are without signatures, will only puzzle your readers. The first is the report of Capt. Middleton, of East Wheal Rose, who was ordered to inspect the mine at the last general meeting; the second is the ordinary monthly report of our agent on the mine, Capt. Charles Andrawortha. As they were inserted in your Journal, they both appear to have come from the same source. The mine is still looking well, and amply justifies Capt. Middleton's report.—An Adventures: Falmouth, Jan. 13.

# ENGLISH GOLD.

ENGLISH GOLD.

ENGLISH GOLD.

Sia,—I wish some of your metallurgical readers would direct their attention perseveringly to find out an economical method of separating gold from other metals when found in small quantities, either in mundic or gossan. I have good reason for believing that this subject is worth more attention than it obtains; and were the experimental assays for silver, where it exists, made more frequently and from various localities in the same mine, the richer auxiferous ores might be separated from those containing little or none. As an amateur, I have examined numerous prills of silver from Swanpool Mine, all of which contain gold. The larger prills of silver showing from 30 to 30 ounces of silver to the ton, yield but a trace of gold, while the smaller prills showing only from 9 to 12 ozs. of silver per ton, yield a much larger proportion of gold. I hope shortly to furnish you with the result of a further and more exact examination; but I trust, in the meantime, some of your readers will apply their more practical knowledge to the subject.—An Amarkun: Jan. 13.

P.S.—I shall be very glad to examine any prills of silver your readers may send me.

P.S.-I shall be very glad to examine any prills of silver your readers may send me, and report the results.

### MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Stra,—I said, if my former letter found insertion that I would presume to give some further information as to mining in this county, but with your kind permission I will occupy that space in your columns with a short answer to the "Adventurers" letter in your last Journal, under this head. In doing this, my object will be to prove the fallacy of three assertions made by parties connected with royalties.

First, it is asserted that mining is injurious to the surface of the land and adjoining farmers.—Second, a reduction of royalty is asserted as so much given up by the lord to the adventurers.—And third, that at the present prices for lead it is an improper to the account of the control of the said of the adventurers.—And third, that at the present prices for lead it is an improper to the season of these assertions.

First.—Although the mines hillocks may cover two or three acress of, generally speaking, common or mountain land, it very much improves the land adjoining, by supplying carriage and horse work: to the farmers, as well as giving facilities for the sale, of the mountain produce at fair, or I might say, high prices, such produce being grey plying carriage and horse work: to the farmers, as well as giving facilities for the sale, or the mountain produce at fair, or I might say, high prices, such produce being grey plying carriage and horse on the surface property to the lords. I hope this statement of facts will be considered sufficient proof that, independent of royalty, the lord and the neighbourhood are benefitted by mining.

Secondly—I hope to prove that fair or moderate royalties are more beneficial to the lords than high royalties, such as 1-10th. To prove this, I will not refer to any particular mine, but to mines generally taken through this and the county of Cardigan-salie; the rocks and country being very similar—indeed, it might be considered the salies and the rocks and country being very similar—indeed, it might be considered the order of the control of the contr

### THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

as I should give to any lord, were I asked the question.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

Sig.—The numerous natural resources, as the means of a country's prosperity, with which a bountful Providence has blessed Ireland, afford so wide a field for observation, as well as for the profitable investment of eaglizal, that the subject can scarcely be exhausted; nor can we touch upon any particular branch of it, without discovering much to attract the most carnest attention of every one, but especially of that portion of the British people whose spirit of enterprise has already secured to so many of them a golden reward in the subject, one is induced to ask why those bounded on the british proper whose spirit of enterprise has already secured to so many of them a golden reward in exhaustible natural resources have been so long nearly altogether golden on the subject of subject of

# WHEAL SOPHIA-GWYNNE'S PATENT WATER-ENGINE.

WHEAL SOPHIA—GWYNNE'S PATENT WATER-ENGINE.

Sig.—Your Journal of the 1st instant contains a letter signed "A Shareholder," in which your correspondent whiles to be informed as to the fate of the "cheap and extraordinary water-wheel," contracted for by the company about 12 months since. He asks "whether it has been completed, and does it work as represented, and if it has been found to be such an economical and wonderful piece of machinery." Two numbers of the Mining Journal having since appeared containing no reply, either from the contractor, the patentee, or the company's engineer, I will, to the best of my ability, give a brief statement of the introduction and acquaintance between Wheal Sophia Mining Company and "Gwynne's double-acting balanced pressure-wheel," for that is the "wonderful piece of inachinery" your correspondent refers to.

It will, perhaps, be necessary to preface that Wheal Sophia is situate upon the north bank of the Tamar, about five miles from Launceston; and though in such close proximity to an almost unlimited supply of water, considerable inconvenience and difficulty have been manifested through the absence of a sufficient fall to render it of service by means of an ordinary wheel. Now the "double-acting balanced pressure-wheel" was urged as having conquered this drawback, and Wheal Sophia was the first adventure to test the new discovery in the country of Cornwall, against the pre-conceived prejudices of their own and the neighbouring mining captains. I have in my possession Mr. Gwynne's treatise upon his "entrifugal pump," presented to me when I attended with several shareholders at the office in Agar-street, Strand, to witness the action of what is callied upon his "entrifugal pump," presented to me when I attended with several shareholders at the office in Agar-street, Strand, to witness the action of what is callied upon his "entrifugal pump," presented to me when I attended with several shareholders at the office in Agar-street, Strand, to witness the action of what is callied u

n	the following comparision :-	41			
				of Power.	
	Undershot	about	33	per cent.	
	Breast	99	55	**	
	Overshot	99	70	23	
	Turbine		80	11	
	Gwynne's double-acting		85	**	

Possessing these paramount advantages, Gwynne's double-acting balanced pressure-wheel is offered to the public in the confidence that both commercially and practi-cally it will be found to give satisfaction where adopted, and to secure the following advantages:—

cally it will be found to give satisfaction where adopted, and to secure the following advantages:—
"First—Agreatsaving in the amount of water consumed by the best wheels now in use.
"Second—A saving of 33 to 50 per cent. on the first cost; the amount varying, of course, with the situation in which the wheel might be placed.
Third.—The advantage that, when used with a tidal-wheel, it would maintain a continuous movement, both with the vise and fall of the tide; giving in cases in which the load is proportioned to the head of water, a nearly uniform motion to the machinery. "Fourth—The desideratum, so long needed, that when erected on mill-streams subject to floods, or large accumulations of back-water, its operation is as perfect as under the most favourable circumstances.
"Last—A perfect adaptability to all situations, and a simplicity, compactness, and stability of construction by which a non-liability to get out of order is guaranteed."
The usual annexation of testimonials from C.E.'s, coupled with an assertion from our own engineer, that wheels on the horizontal principle were in America fast subverting the breast-wheels and overshots of the old school, impressed the company, with a sense of the peculiar applicability of the new invention to the case of Wheal Sophia. A contract was entered into with a Mr. Lambert, an engineer, introduced by

Our own, Mr. C. S. Richardson, to supply a water-engine upon the principle of Gwynne's patent; both these gentlemen being so convinced of its superiority over everything tried in England before, that they were ready and willing to stake their reputation on the result. I believe that result to be known to "A Shareholder," although he may affect blissful ignorance on the subject; if this calls are paid up he has been taught, in a manner he will not quickly forget, the delightful disbursements attending the trial of this piece of American ingenuity. In short, nearly half a mile of leati scut, in great part through rock so hard that it unedges a miner's chief at the third blow; a wheelpit is sunk in stratum so soft that concrete, and I know not what, has to be brought to the rescue for a firm bottom, the double-acting balanced pressure wheel is comnected, a trial takes place, and our captain's report appears. That document is mot before me, but I have seen it, and recollect the sense, though not the precise wording of it. "He regrets it should be his duty to state that the wheel will not nawwer; it never can, for with repeated experiments it was easily brought to a stand-still by the unaided exertion of one man."

Mr. Editor, as I before observed, the Wheal Sophia was the company destined to demonstrate to the admiring oyés of prejudiced bigots the unexampled excellence of Gwynne's double-acting balanced pressure-wheel, and was to earn thereby a debt of gratitude from the mining interest. Don't you think it has?

I offer no comment upon the foregoing facts; they sufficiently speak for themselves, but I take the liberty of referring to Mr. Gwynne to his letter in the Times during the centrifugal pump controversy, and dated 3d Sept., 1831. With a flourish truly national, Mr. Gwynne infers that his countrymen, the Americans, are far and away ahead of the English, not only in "pumps," but "in regard to steamers, yachts, revolvers, reaping-machines, and locks." That the item "water-wheels' should be left out of Mr. Gwyn

### DESCRIPTION OF AN IMPROVED SYPHON.

DESCRIPTION OF AN IMPROVED SYPHON.

Siz.—As the drawings of my ayphon are now very generally circulated, it may be desirable, for the better appreciating the usefulness of it, that a more detailed description should be given to the public of the principles on which it is based, and I hope you will give the following a place in your Journal:—

I make a certain weight or pressure on the water, in a upright pipe or eylinder by a piston and rod, to which a frame may be attached, and the upward or atmospheric pressure of the same pipe or eylinder to balance they one with the other; on raising the piston the water follows it, with a bert of the same pipe or eylinder to balance they one with the other; on raising the piston the water follows it, with a bert of the same pipe in the piston the water follows it, with a bert of the same pipe in the piston may be placed at the channels power of from a pressure of 1 lb. to 1½ lb. on the piston may be placed at the channels power of from a pressure of 1 lb. to 1½ lb. on the water of the pipes, this syphon always can be balanced by attaching weights either to lighten or depress the pistons. The pipes may be of any diameter to suit the purposes required; when not, two large stiffing-boxes may be used, the cylinders may be regulated by a safety valve, the vacuum will be formed above the piston pipes of a large size, and their cylinders will not require stiffing-boxes—they will answer without them. A little water should be kept above the pistons, that they draw as little air as possible; these pistons may be of wood, the valves of a large size may also be of wood; the pistons to be lined with leather or any other suitable packing, also part of the rings that resis on the under side. The valves of a smaller diameter may be of block tin, or any other suitable metal; the pipes may be of rine, gutta percha, or glass, and of a large diameter of east-liren.

Having given an outline of the construction of the syphon, by which it will be seen that by the piston any pressure may be obtai

### EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Bee, 20.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Sin,—The able and energetic Minister, who has lately been superseded by a bundle of harlequin patchwork, stitched with a hot needle and a burning thread, and who in the short months of his tenure grappled with more questions of vital utility than others had contrived to do in twice as many years, remarked, amongs to their generous modes of applying the public money, upon a grant of 240,000. as the supplement to the half-million expended on that daring and profitless inutility, called usually the Thames Tunnel. I think no one will dispute that, among the varied talents which grace the human intellect, there is a peculiar genius for inducing other people to lay out their substance upon useless schemes, undertaken not for an intrinsic object, but for their current excitement; and it will, I think, be carried by common acciamation that no one has so conspicuously displayed this ability as the engineer of the Thames Tunnel and the Devon Atmospheric Railway. The engineering achievements of the Great Duke in his Peninsular campaigns were never exceeded by any professional; but, then, there were great objects in view, great purposes to realise, and they were accomplished. This is but a common-place kind of talent compared with abstract love of space and size, and great expenditure; the making costly efforts upon a failure, or upon a success which is worth nothing, is a much higher kind of distinction, which well becomes the sportive energies of peace. We all like the broad guage carriage and the traveiling; with how much rejoicing, therefore, must the public hear that be broad gauge capacity is about to be introduced upon the ocean. Instead of being screwed up in little screw steamers of 1500 tons on the passage to Australia, genius has at last undertaken to do again what has once so conspicuously failed before the calculations and predictions of Dr. Lardner and Mr. Bourne. We are no longer to be outstripped in grandeur by Ericesson and New York; the old country is coming fo

# PORT PHILIP GOLD COMPANY.

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PORT PHILIP GOLD COMPANY.

Sir.—I am pleased to see the shareholders of this company so fully alive to the invaluable pre-eminence their directors have secured them by the services of Mr. Hopkins. Let them stand fast, and look for their reward, and confer the credit on their country, which is much needed, by contrast with similar undertakings; for it is certain the late accidental discoveries of gold have brought to light an amount of ignorance, delusion, and folly in ithe capital of the most enlightend mining nation of the world, which would otherwise have been supposed incredible. Soon after Mr. Hopkins's departure I remember writing to a friend something on these terms. The Port Philip Company will probably make returns before the numerous companies which are knocking their heads together on "the Stock Exchange are finally ruined and disgraced." If this prediction is not realised, it will fail not by the instability of the first, but the brevanimity of the last, which are already falling like ripe apples round us. Their ternacity of life has been short indeed, from a stint of the vital aliment of deposits; when the grand spring of a company is wound down, it then becomes time to wind the company up. However, I hope as they die Mr. Hopkins will be able to secure some of their amazing mines of quicksilver, which have led so many to propose substituting mercury for water, amalgamation for washing. It is only on great occasions that great genius is developed. Perhaps, however, it has been merely intended to wash the quarta with mercury in the dry season, when the craftes are attest, and their nurses rocked to sleep. It might be well, however, to try an experiment or two at home, and go tin streaming with quicksilver; we know these make an excellent amalgam, and "a mirror for miners" might be perfected; or the importation companies, now bringing home such invaluable freights of quartz and other stones, might shoot the quicksilver into the holds of their ships, and the pitching on the homeward voyage would constit published about the diggings, people in town do not seem to have exactly realised their nature; a stip comes into the river with some tons of gold on board, which has been collected over thousands of acres by thousands of hands—their ranges. Immediately there is a rush to the diggings, out comes the gold from the pocket, which receives in exchange a piece of scrip or scrap, delivered by the digger in a little dark office in London. And this is considered an identical act with a digging in a guily under the Australian sky; at least, it is to be equivalent some day, showing the different kind of diggings to be not yet thoroughly understood, and that there may be sommanbulism without clairroganee. By the way, I see a sentence has crept into your last Number not at all opposed to the abourd dogmas of an igneous theory. Some literary journal appears to have been making the stale calculation about heat in mines. Query, what must be the thinness of the crust at Bath, where the water is hotter than in these deep mines? Suely the townsmen must be in constant dread lest they should put their foot in it. After the plain explanation of this matter in Mr. Hopkins's volume, I did not expect to see these marvels again attempting a sensation. The earth does not become regularly warmer as we descend. Our mines are, for the most part, perforations, where chemical decomposition, that grand source of heat, is going forward; but in mines where this action is absent they become colder instead of hotter in depth, and the ocean, 10 or 20 times deeper than these deep mines, where it ought to be boiling, according to such precipitate estimates, is not in that condition by any means; but in that buckstering of publications, called "celucation" and "literature," the incorrectness or the nonsense of the print matters little, so long as it fills the space for sale,—Jan. 6.

DAVID MUSHET.

### THE EXPLOSION AT THE ELSECAR COLLIERY.

Sin,—Reading over the investigation into the causes of this iamentable accident, I felt surprised that neither the coroner, Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Mines, or some one of the jury, did not perseive that the trap-doors, said to be propped open, had no regular door tenter; the cost of such tenter would not exceed 8d. or 10d. per day. Had this been done, the explosion very likely would never have occurred. If saving the above amount was a consideration, then why not adopt the usual plan of two trap-doors, set up at a sufficient distance from each other, so that one would, or should, be shut when the other was open, or two swing doors to open both ways by the tub, or corf, passing through them, with balance weights to bring them into their proper position.—Wigan, Jan. 14. G. W.

### THE COPPER TRADE.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sign,—I take this opportunity of acknowledging a "Miner's" (Redruth) letter to me, with his name and address, and to decline all communications on the subject he writes on, except through the columns of the Mining Journal. Whatever my own views may be, whether in accordance with those of "Miner" (Redruth), or not, I must decline the free expression of them through any other channel. Let him not mistake me for a champion of the smellting interests. They need not my feeble pen, and possess more powerful advocacy than I can boast of, but strong in their position, and confident of their strength, they are indifferent to his strakes; and although by no means above public opinion, are very firmly resolved against any change in their trade, which for their own and all practical purposes they as firmly believe to be us near perfection as can be. The proposed committee of miners can do no possible harm; and, among others, may, perhaps, get rid of the petty grievance of sampling and weighing fees; but I doubt much their power to do more than to deal with such details. I see no reason whatever why they should not hold such meetings, for which they have a precedent in the old tin or coinage meetings, where miner and sneiter met together to discuss the state of the trade; or as "A Miner" (Redruth) is so sensitive on the subject of the copper companies' meetings, why not present himself at Castle Baynard or Steelyard on the occasion of a congregation of smellers, and claim to be admitted, in right of a person interested in their deliberations? I can imagine the astonishment created by such a claim; but I remember, on the occasion of a meeting preparatory to a tender of copper to the East India Company, that a miner was admitted to the conference; so he has a precedent to urge here also for an introduction. I confess my surprise that "A Miner" (Redruth), after ably advocating a fixed standard for copper, which if fear he has as much chance of establishing as the milienium, should descend to the "tyst saving

### THE COPPER TRADE.

### MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA-THE BURRA BURRA.

MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA—THE BURRA BURRA.

SIR,—Several months back I wrote to you, stating that many hundreds of the men had left the Burra Mine, and were gone to the diggings; you were pleased to answer that letter by a flat contradiction, and by saying that some one had i mposed upon your correspondent. I have now to announce that every man has left the mine, and that the water has been allowed to run info it, and that it is now full. Notwithstanding this, shares have only fallen from 1301, to 1201, although it was expected they would come down much lower.—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER: Jan. 18.

["A Constant Subscriber" will find that his information was anticipated in the letter from our correspondent in South Australia, published in last week's Journal; at the same time, we thank him for his communication.]

Jan. 19.—Shi: From a letter this morning received from Adelaide, I find that Burra Burra shares left off on 10th Nov. at 1711., with the market looking upwards, owing to orders from England, although the naine was abandoned and full of water, and not likely to be worked again for years. I thought it my duty to write again and tell you the exact truth.—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

# THE LINARES MINES.

THE LINARES MINES.

Sira,—There is no logic in the communication from "Cyclops" in your Journal of the 8th inst. My two letters on this subject record facts that are now plainly depicted before all your readers. I repeat that the shares, which were but 3l. Iss. each on the 2th of Nov. last, are now realising 10l. 5s. to 10s. Iss.; not from any improvement having in the interim taken place in the mine, but merely from the folks at head quarters having aroused from the lethargic state they had been in for six or seven months. All the "transforming magic" I am aware of is that announced in your Journal—viz: that "Messrs. Taylor and sons were appointed managers of the Linares Mines on the 5th inst.," and one of the directors made an F.G.S.! Long may be live to enjoy the honours, and to amuse himself in his Muscum. When he has travelled as long in a Catholic country, and over as many miles of Spanish roads as I have in the "fruit seasons," he will understand the facts better than he appears to do; and, further, I was a smelter of lead and sliver ores before he became interested in mining, or took up his abode at Winchester-buildings. As a director, and now an F.G.S., will be candidly tell as what is "looming in the distance?" Nunez. Islington, Jan. 12.

# [ADVERTISEMENT.] THE ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION, FROM THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1849, TO THE 30TH OF NOV., 1852 (THREE YEARS AND FIVE MONTHS.)

JUNE, 1849, TO THE 30TH OF NOV., 1852 (THREE YEARS AND FIVE MONTHS.)

SIR.—I am sure you will not refuse to insert, for the information of the shareholders of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, the accompanying triennial balance-sheet of the state of their finances:—

Receipts and Disbursements of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, from the 30th June, 1819, to November 30th, 1852.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of last account in the hands of Messrs. Barclay & Co. £771 13 2

Petty cash in hand 24 0 9= £795 14 2

Tetry tack in hand			-
Remittances from Mexico	5110		
Proceeds of sale of 25001. Exchequer Bills	2602	7	6
Interest on Exchequer Bills.	121	9	7
Received from the Mexican and South American Company, for amount of debt due by them, and interest Received for sale of stores, machinery, &c., at Gunnaxuato	8290		8 9
Total£	18,119	9	6
	£3157	19	9
Cost of Land Exchequer Bills			
General charges and incidental expenses	365		
Office salaries in England	650		
Dividends paid to date	11,165	10	6
Balance at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, & Co.	2766	0	2
Petty cash in hand	14	6	5
Total 4	18 119	0	6

Proceeds of sales of stores, machinery, &c., at Guanaxuato, 1198 4 7=6309 0 5

Proceeds of sales of stores, machinery, &c., at Guanaxuato, 1198 4 7=6309 0 5
But as I find from the report of July, 1849, that Mr. Brough, the association's agent
at Guanaxuato, had then a balance in hand of § 21,544, which he was about to remit
in bills on England, the assets actually realised in Guanaxuato, during the past three
years, is little over 2000!, ; and if this includes under the et externs the three years'
rent for the two valuable haciendas of St. Augustin and Pastita, which were sub-let
in 1847 for \$1700 per annum, it is clear that the stores and machinery hitherto sold
can have realised but very little.

Christopher Richardson
15, Charles-st., St. James's, Jan. 11.

# LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING CO.

SIL;—Influenced by the gold mining mania, and the kind representations of a friend, I was induced to purchase some of these shares at a premium. You know, Sir, that they have been a long time at a discount. Judge my surprise, the other day, when I applied at the office, 102, Leadenhall-street, that I could obtain no information from the clerks or the secretary who the directors were, and where was the locality of Mount Athoe Mine, supposed to be possessed by the company. Being a shareholder, and not one of the first allottees, I think some explanations are necessary: not being able to obtain them at the office, I consider it your duty, as the exponent of the mining world, either to get them for me, or else hold them up to that public reprobation which their conduct appears to deserve.—Civis: Birmingham, Jan. 18.

MINING GENEALOGY.

Sta,—It is curious to trace the mining relationships. The Devon Great Consols begat Devon Consols North; Wheal Maria is the mother of South Wheal Maria is the father of South Wheal Maria; wheal Josiah is the father of South Josiah, &c. In the Liskeard district there is a family group, of which South Caradon is the founder. In Camborne and Hlogan district, Wheal Buller has neighbours called North Buller and North Wheal Balser, and there is Sitting Wheal Buller; there are Wheal Basest, North Wheal Basest, West Basset, and East Basset; there are East Pool and North Pool; Wheal Tolgus, South Tolgus, South Tolgus, South Tolgus, South Tolgus, West Tolgus, and North Tolgus; Cara Brea, South Carn Brea, and East Carn Brea; Wheal Frances, Fouth Carn Brea, and East Carn Brea; Wheal Frances, Conductors and South Condurrow; Wheal Seton, East Seton, and West Seton; Stray Park and West Stray Park, &c. In Hayle district, Alfred Consols has baptised several after its good name, as West Alfred Consols, &c.—a very respectable group. But one thing is very apparent in all these baptisms,—the off-spring would refuse to be named after a poor ancestor; they all take the name of a rich relative, thereby showing how little they relish poverty. However, the assumption of a family name does not insure a legacy from a rich relation; and we find that some mines with good names die in and of poverty.—J. Bull.: Jan. 19.

Australia.—By the Overland Mail, we have advices from Sydney to

some with good names die in and of poverty.—J. Bull.: Jan. 19.

AUSTRALIA.—By the Overland Mail, we have advices from Sydney to Nov. 9, Port Philip Nov. 16, and Adelaide Nov. 19. The intelligence is highly satisfactory: the yield of gold in the diggings, both of Victoris and New South Wales, is still immense. Five new gold fields have been discovered in the two colonies, and intelligence had been received from New Zesland of extensive gold discoveries in that province. As the first of the newly-discovered localities, the Goulburn Herali mentions Boro, in the county of Argyle, at the distance of about 24 miles from Goulburn. A beautiful sample of gold from that locality was brought into Goulburn early in November by Mr. Hawes. The gold, which was coarse and naggety, of about the weight of three halfpence, had been washed out of 1d dishes of earth. At Cunawang there is a quarts vein in which gold, in considerable quantities, is plainly discernible with the naked eye. The country about Lake George is highly auriferous; and the Tunas gold-field has advanced to the rank of "diggings" in the interval between this and the last mail: the largest yield which has at yell been obtained at Tuena amounted to 24 ounces, which a party of three True Ovens is another of the new diggings which have aprung up in the interval between this and the last mail. It has taken its place in the escort return, and is regularly quoted as "established" by the gold circulars. Several thousand miners are at work in that locality. Parties are mentioned who, in three weeks, have obtained 433 ozs., and others have cleared from 1004 to 2004. each in a few weeks.

The old fields—that is to say, the fields which were quoted in former reports, still maintain their distinguished position. The Turon is yielding largely. On Clurch-hill, some of the dry diggings have yielded well, while in others the miners have been loss fortunate. At Tambarouca, too, the yield continues good. One man sold in Sydney the produce of six weeks' work, and after paying all e

	GOVERNMENT ESCORT.
September	29-From Ballarat
October	4—From ditto
	6-From Mount Alexander 44,117
**	13-From ditto, 24,120
**	-From Ballarat 6,197
	23-From ditto 9,213
**	-From Mount Alexander 24,000
November	1—From Ballarat 24,000
	-From Mount Alexander 15,583
**	4-From ditto
	8 - From the Ovens 2,453
19	10-From Ballarat
	11-From Mount Alexander 21,835=0:s. 225,3
	PRIVATE ESCORT.
October	4-From Mount Alexander

racted hither by the facilities for acquiring land, and the proximity of good markets for produce.

Respecting the Echunga gold-field, we have been requested to publish the following letter from Messrs. Yaves and Collison, of the South Australian Bullion-Office:

—"The deliveries of crude gold at the Government Assay-Office have included a parcel of South Australian gold from the Echunga gold-fields, weighing 49 ozs. I dwt. 18 grs., which was purchased by us at 70s. 6d. per ounce. Having been purchasers of the precious metal to a considerable extent from the gold-fields of Victoria, and those of New South Waies, we can pronounce that the gold of this colony has a very distinctive character, which is obvious upon inspection, as well as ascertainable by the assaying process; but feeling it our duty to place the fact of genuineness beyond doubt or question, our Mr. Yates visited the Echunga gold-fields, distant about 23 miles from this city; and there having seen several portions of suriferous earth, taken from beneath hitherto unbroken surface, and washed in his presence, observed that the gold produced therefrom was precisely similar to the very remarkable samples purchased by us from diggers and others at our office. Mr. Yates's impression is, that such a dissemination of the precious metal is an infallible indication of richer treasures in the vicinity; and that when it is found in the matrix, or in closer proximity with its original place of deposit, the quantities will be more considerable, and the nuggets of a larger size. At present, the pieces called nuggets are not weighty, being mostly very thin in proportion to the length and breath; about an inch being the longest we have seen, and the weight of the largest not exceeding 13 dwts. Our opinion is, that as specimens of crude gold, the beautiful samples from the Echungs gold-field will be highly appreciated in Europe. We beg to observe, that two parcels of Echungs gold, submitted by us to the Government assayer, yields 23 and 1-16th and 23 carats respecti

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—On Monday, a meeting was held before Master Richards, to examine Mr. J. N. Smith (firm of Campbell, Smith, and Co., Australian agents), Mr. Duncan Dunbar, Mr. Falconer, of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, and Mr. Millikin, of the bank of Australias, relative to the disputed charges of Mesers. Smith and Campbell, the late agents of the Royal bank. Attention having been called by Mr. Walten to a certificate of Mr. Orr, of Sydnoy, touching a certain portion, amounting to some thousands, of Mesers. Smith and Campbell's accounts, Mr. Roxburgh, and Mr. H. Harris, for Mr. Wryghte, the official manager, insisted that they had no advice on the subject. After a discussion of two hours, the Master intimated that the parties might agree to the proposed reference of the question, involving about 27,000%, to two merchanics, on the uniterstanding that if they found that Mr. Orr was authorised to make the certificate, including that if they found that Mr. Orr was authorised to make the certificate, infinite be binding on the official manager, otherwise that it should be vold, and that his examination into the matter should be proceeded with.

# Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—We think Field's engine-shaft will be ready for drawing from the 110 fm. level on or about the 19th instant. The lode in No. 1 winze is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 30. to 60l. per fm. The south part of the lode in the 180 fm. level, west of No. 1 winze, is worth for copper ore from 40l. to 50d. per fathom. The lode in the stopes continues to look well, and quite worth 90l. per fm. Wyld's shaft is sunk 6 fms. 4 ft. under the 100 fm. level; the south part of the lode in this level is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and will produce from 1 to 2 tons per fathom. In the 30 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, we are driving north to prove the lode, and in doing so meet with pretty nanch mundic; the ground in the 80 fm. level, east of the fookan, is just as reported last week—fair driving, at 3l. per fm. It is desirable to sink a new shaft, which will be represented to the adventurers at our meeting to morrow (the 18th inst.) Our prospects in the mine, on the whole, continue most encouraging, and the tribute department looking well.

APPLEDORE.—During the past week, the men have continued to sink the engine-shaft; the ground being hard, our progress is slow, but the appearances lead us to expect a change for the better, when we hope to make greater speed.

AUGUSTA CONSOLS.—The men are busily engaged in taking out the ground for wheel-pit, when the manons will commence building the walls, during which the shaft is being sank with all possible dispatch, and from which we have taken some splendid stones of copper ore from the lode; and have no doubt this will prove a productive and profusible mine upon further exploration.

BAT HOLES.—The Wood lode in the 80, driving south, is 3 ft. wide, a mixture of spar, blende, and spotted with Isad ore; the stopes in the back of the 48 north will produce about 6 wts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 south of the wine, are turning out ore that will leave a moderate profit. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 south is 15 ft. wide,

day last our December ore, which weighed 19 tons 15 cwts. 2 qrs.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 cast is worth about 4 tons of ore per fin. In the 103 and 80 fm. levels we are driving by the side of the lode. We continue to drive north in the 89, as we expect the main part to be in that direction, BISHOPSTONE.—We are pushing on the adil breast as fast as possible; and I am glad to inform you that it is daily improving. We have a mixture, 6 in wide, of blue and white lead on the hanging wall; and the end throughout is spotted, and the goesan highly impregnated, with ore. I can assure you, looking at the improved; condition of this lode for the last 3 or 4 fms. driven, that our prospects are very much improved; and if they so continue, we cannot fall to have a lasting and profitable mine. We are now costeaning about 100 fms. north of north shaft, on the west lode. This ground is more congenial at this point than the trial pit alluided to in my last. There is no alteration at No. 3 shaft on east lode.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—Our 10 fm. kevels, cast and west, are quite as good as when I

BLAEN CAYLEN.—Our 10 fm. levels, east and west, are quite as good as when I st wrote you; the deep adit level is driven 41 fathoms, and the ground is getting order and more wet than I have seen it before.

barder and more wet than I have seen it before.

BODMIN UNITED.—The water is drained to the bottom of the 40 fm. level; we shall not be able to see much of the lode there for a few days, in consequence of a run on the mouth of the cross-cut. In the 30, the tutworkmen have been this week stripping a piece of lode, left standing in the north of the former level, 4 fathems in length; this part of the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tens of ore per fm. The ground is standing whole from this place to the 40, consequently another good pitch will be opened in the bottom of the 30. The 20 has been driven this week 2 fathoms, making 4 fms. through a good lode, worth on the average 200, per fm.; the ground driven through will set at 3s. 8d. in 14. tribute; the lode in the end is still very promising. The tribute department is still looking well. I calculate we shall have 30 tons of ore raised by the end of this month. The driving of the 10 fm, level will be commenced to-morrow Jan. 18th). The dressing operations will now be proceeded with with all possible dispatch.

So tons of ore raised by the end of this month. The dressing operations will now be proceeded with with all possible dispatch.

Boring Don's Consolus.—Annie's shaft has been sunk since our last report about 4 fms., which makes 9 fms. 4ft. below the 12. The 12 east is much the same as in my last; going west the lode is improved; it is from 3ft. to 4 ft. wide, one part being saving work and opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute. There is no alteration in the adit level since my last. At Murchison's shaft we have taken down the remainder of the lode, which is good work. I hope to get the shaft cased and divided, and ladder road put in in the course of another week, when we shall commence driving on the course of the lode.

BOSORN.—We are now sinking Halket's shaft under the 30 fm. level, by six men; in this shaft we have a fine run of tin ground, and 7 fms. west of same we have one of the best courses of tin that ever I saw in this mine. We have now on the surface one of the best tors of tinstuff that is to be seen in this parish, from 10 to 30 lbs. in a stone. If this course of tin holds down after Halket's shaft is sunk 10 fms. and the levels extended, we are sure to have a good mine.

BRONETOWN—The deep with level, west of the engine-shaft, still continues much

I this course of tin holds down after Hallet's shaft is sunk 10 mms, and the levels ce-ended, we are sure to have a good mine.

BRONFLOYD.—The deep adit level, west of the engine-shaft, still continues much esame as last reported, worth from 10 to 12 events, of lead ore per fin. There is a literation with respect to the lode in the deep adit level east since my last.

BRYNTAIL.—The deep adit level, driving north-east on the new lode, is improve a appearances, and produced good stones of ore in the past week. The winze sim nor of the new and Bryntail lode, the ground containing a mixture of ore throughout in the 15, driving east of the cross-cut, on Bryntail lode, the lode has been unproducted to the last few days; in the 15, west of cross-cut, its spotted with ore, and getting in more congenial stratum. The new shaft at the boundary is now 5 ms, deep, while sompletely timbered and secured; there will be no further timbering require this depth. The tribute department is much the same as when last reported.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—At the last general meeting we were engaged driving nor

is completely timbered and secured; there will be no further timbering required at this depth. The tribute department is much the same as when last reported.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—At the last general meeting we were engaged driving north from the extreme eastern workings, with the intention of cutting through the Wheal Zion lode, at a distance of 12 fms. east of the large cross-course, this work has been accomplished, when we found the lode to be more than 12 ft. big. carrying a large course of mundic in it; since driving through the lode very highly mineralised water, holding copper in solution, is issuing from it; besides cutting through the lode, we extended a few fathoms east on its course, and find the angle or bearing of it has changed from magnetic east and west, to several degrees south-east: finding this to be the case, we have commenced driving again on the flookan, which we presume will unite again with the large lode further just: the distance this end is off from the cross-course is about 20 fms. The cross-cut north on the cross-course is about 30 fms.; as yet no lode has been intersected, the driving in this place presents favourable indications of cutting the north lodes productive, as the end is never without rich stones of yellow copper ore. It is the Wheal Arthur south lodes that will be unter with the form of the succession of the consecution of the section of the success of the cross-cut south is driving to intersect the copper lodes seen to the south of the great lode; this cross-cut is in about 30 fms. It then the first lode that will be cut here is termed the wheel-pit lode, from its being seen in that place in the valley, and is distant from the great lode 35 fms. The work now doing is most thoroughly proving this part of the sect, at a depth of 55 fms, from surface.—

CABADON WOOD.—In the last week the engine—shaft has been sunk about 4 ft., which makes the shaft about 5 fms. If the blow the, and the lode.

CERADON wood in the case has been but 6 ft. driven, and the lode has not altered si

of the level, so that there can been but of it. driven, and the load mas not interest since our last report; the south end in the same level has been driven about 7 feet by the side of the lode.

CEFN GWYN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 10 fm. level, has not been taken down since last reported.

CLEW BAY (Mayo.)—We continue cutting into the bill, and I am glad to say that we are making all possible progress, having cut a fathom in the addt. I am also glad to inform you that the lode keeps good and promising, indicating a good future; it is about 8 in. wide this week, and out of the fathom cut we have raised \( \frac{1}{2} \) ton of ore. Men are working at a branch of splendid copper rock, about 30 yards from the Benderg floor, at the north side of the north wall. I this day made a start, the results of which are most cheering; when I tell you that after giving the rock one blast. I found two solid feet in width of beautiful copper ore, the appearance of which leads me to think that we shall obtain a large quantity of it.

CRAIG-Y-MWYN (Moxroomerstrage).—The deep and heavycross-drivings carrying on in this mine for the last 18 months, have at length cut the lode, and by a short driving to the weets have cut the ore leading from the upper works, now ranging about I ft. solid. We are now driving along this, and it is looking well. In the drivings to the east, on the same lode, we have again cut the ore, giving a strong promise of opening well to the east of holding down. On the south lode, ground is improving.

CREETOWN.—The lode in No. 3 level is 2 ft, wide, with lumps of lead and spots of copper, looking kindly; we have uncovered about 3 fms. of the shaft are yielding about \( \frac{1}{2} \) ton of copper ore per fathom. The stopes can to the shaft are yielding and find it from 26 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of capels, spar, and gossan, with small spots of copper, looking kindly; we have uncovered about 3 fms. of the lode in shoding, and find it from 26 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of capels, sp

ptible change has taken place in the drivings, either in the 20 or 15 since our last.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—The lode in the stopes in No. 1 level without alteration, still yielding a fair quantity of ore. In No. 2 level the lode in, wide, I f. nearly solid copper; in the winze sinking in Pascoc's level we have ill a kindly lode, about 216 ft. wide. The lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, with good stop of one the grown is a fit. GREAT CRINNIS.—There is but little alteration in the north cross-cut since prices level the lode is still disordered. The lode in the end driving in No. 5 level is 4ft, wide, producing good stood stones of copper. The stops in this and No. 6 level are still producing a large quantity of rich ore, specimens of which Mr. Beckers took with him when here. We have again set the crushers and stamps to work, and standard again commence carrying ore to Carnarvon next week.

GREAT CRINNIS.—There is but little alteration in the north cross-cut since report. The tributers are now engaged dressing the ore, and expect a parcel rich market shortly.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—We are sinking satisfactorily on the junction doe, and getting our machinery in order to unwater the old workings. We have the constant of the producing of the constant of the con

took with him when here. We have again set the crushers and stamps to work, and shall again commence carrying ore to Carnarvon next week.

The committee of management have received the following report:

Great Western Railway.—Permanent Way Contract.—Paddington, Jan. 20.

GENTALENS.—By your desire, I have visited your mines, and now proceed to report to you the result of my observations. My first attention was directed to the road. I, therefore, attract, accompanied by Capt. Colliver, from Pan Pans, and walked right through, making observations and taking notes of its condition in the different parts, and then returned and measured the whole distance, which is from the engine-house to the Pans 4422 yards, or a fraction over 25 miles: 1144 of which is in pretty good order, leaving trading above the surface of the ground. The expense of this will not exceed 331—that is, for repairing and widening, at lid. per linear yard. The rest will be ample for covering the expense of blasting, and patting in at intervals crossing the lake; but I have seen enough to satisfy me that, if any one will undertake to construct a road for 2500, as I understand some person has offered to do, he will inde it a difficult matter to cover his expenses. It appears to me that it would be far preferable to make an embankment where the boat now crosses from landing to landing. I, therefore, took sounding at that part of the lake, and found the depth to average a little less than seven yards, and the width is five chains. As I only returned home late last night, I have had no time to prepare sections, as I intend doing; but I calculate that it will not take more than 5000 cubic yards to fill up this space, and the expense will not exceed 1501.

By this means you will save a distance of road of 14 mile. Should it be determined to continue the present mode of crossing the lake, it will be requisite to procure a better and more manageable boat; and it would then be advisable to alter the landing places, on as to increase the distance of water carriage, and decrease to a greater extent the distance to be traversed by road. The approach of twilight here put a stop to my first day's labour. The second day I proceeded to examine the different levels. It is nuncessary for me to dwell much upon the state of them, which is fully described in Capt. Colliver's reports. At No. 3, and Price's, there are heaps of beautiful ore, and also very good ore in the other levels; but the shoots which were destroyed by the late storm not being yet repaired, and the trauroad at No. 5 not being finished, it cannot be removed, and, consequently, the crushers are imperfectly supplied, and only one pair at work. There are about 5 tons crushed, which the captain promised should be sent to Carnarvon next week. As for crushing power, it is needless at present to trouble your-selves about it. The pair of cylinders now in motion will crush the ore as fast as two men can shovel it into the machine; and when the four pair are at work, you will be able to crush 30 tons per day, to which the stamps, when the new wheel is up, will add considerably. The cobbing is now the slowest process, and requires an addition of, a great number of boys; but I think some means may be found in some measure to relieve manual labour. Altogether, I am much pleased with the prospects of the mine; and with good management, nothing can pravent the undertaking turning out most fourishing.—G. E. Beckers, C.E.

CWMYSTWITH.—The ore in the lode at Kingside has been cut off by a north un-

CWMYSTWITH.—The ore in the lode at Kingside has been cut off by a north un-erlayer; but it is hoped may be recovered on passing through the latter. The 40 fm. evel is still producing ore, but the lode is variable. The rise from Gill's lower level as not yet met with the ore which is seen going down from the upper level, where it is rich. About 5 fms. only remain to communicate the two points.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The ground in the engine-shaft is just the same as ast reported. The water continues very troublesomethis wet weather, and prevents he men from making much progress in sinking.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—We are getting on with bringing the pile of ore out of the level, and expect to be able to send you some account next week.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—This mine has much improved since last reported; the lode of tin in the engine-shaft sinking under the 17 fm. level is looking well indeed. We have now tin in each end of the engine-shaft; in sinking there is also a good lode of tin in the bottom of the 17 fm. level, 9 fms. east of this shaft. Therefore, we are now convinced that after we have sunk 12 fathoms and extended these levels we shall have a fine run of tin ground, which is likely to pay the adventurers well. One of the lords of this mine is so much encouraged by our new discovery, that he has sent a barrel of beer for the miners.

EAST CARADON.—The absence of the sinking the sent as the contract of the contract

the lords of this mine is so much encouraged by our new discovery, that he has sent a barrel of heer for the miners.

EAST CARADON.—The engine-shaft is now cut open about 22% fms. from the surface; 20 fms. have been divided and cased, the ladder-road put in, and the shaft so far made complete; on this shaft we have also erected the whim, poppet-heads, &c., so that it is now in full course of sinking, and we shall get on with it as speedily as possible. We have not made much progress lately with the buildings, in consequence of the rainy weather. The walls of the office, carpenters' shop, and store-rooms are, however, nearly completed, the smiths' shop being finished. We have laid the foundation of the engine-house, and having much store raised and prepared for it, we shall be able to make rapid progress with the building as the weather becomes more fair-vourable for doing so. At present we have some stiff ground in the adit level, drivsouth to cut the lode now being worked on by the South Caradon adventurers, near our western boundary, where they are raising copper ore of excellent quality; we have about 18 fms. more to drive to cut this lode in our sett, being one of the 10 lodes which run into it from the South and West Caradon Mines. Our engine-shaft being on the main lode of these two mines, we shall be able to intersect the other lodes from it by means of cross-cuts and flat-rods—the 40-linch cylinder engine which we have being sufficiently powerful to drain the mine to a considerable depth below our adit level, the water in the granite stratum of this district being but little.

EAST DARREN.—The lode has been intersected by the cross-cut, north from Reed's

EAST DARREN.—The lode has been intersected by the cross-cut, north from Reed's haft, in the 32 fathom level, and cut through 4 ft. without meeting the north wall; he ore part is 18 in. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom going cast. The ode in the 32 fathom level, west from Taylor's shaft, is 14 feet wide, and will yield bout 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per cubic fathom.

Ly ton of silver-lead ore per cubic fathom.

T CROWNDALE.—Our shaft is down 2 fms. under the 58 fm. level, groun same description as in former reports. The 58 fathom level is driven about east of the shaft; the lode in this end is about 12 in, wide, 9 in, of which solid copper ore. The pitches cast and west of the winze are just as last re. We have two men working a pitch on the south lode, at 11s, in 1L, producin ore.

little ore.

EAST POLGOOTH.—There is no alteration in the 30 cross-cut. In the 39 end east he lede is more promising, ground rather hard. The 20 end west, on main lode, it lil very promising, lode large, with good work for tin. The 20 west, on Leely' de, is much the same as last reported. No alteration in the 20 cross-cut. The new haft is down 10 fms. Our surface work is very much retarded by almost constant rain.

haft is down 10 fms. Our surface work is very much retarded by almost constant rain.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—There is not much alteration in the engine-shaft since by last. We have cut into the lode in the 32 fm, level west about 2 feet; as far as it seen it is composed of capel, spar, and spots of ore, but not rich, the lode being and at this point, we shall continue driving in the country on the north side of the ode, say 5 fathoms, and then cut into it again. Nothing has been done in the 32 fm, we least this week, the men having left their bargain. The stopes in the back of the 12 and 23 fm, levels are just as last reported on. The cross-cut in the 23 fathoms well is suspended, it being very hard.

level is suspended, it being very hard.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—The engine-shaft below the 44 continues in good ground, and rapid progress is being made in sinking. We shall soon reach the 54, where we expect, and have good reason to calculate upon laying open good tin ground. The 44, south of engine-shaft, is also in good ground; I hope we shall drive of fins. this month towards the Wheal Reeth great lodes, standing only 18 fins. south of our engine-shaft; in the 44 we have met with a good branch of tin, and which we consider a good sign, and that in depth it will prove a feeder to the main lodes. The 12 fm. winze is communicated to the 24, and a full supply of air is conveyed through a very part of the mine; this winze or shaft is complete from surface to the 24, and which has been a hard and expensive operation, but we could not proceed with the mine without it; it will serve as a second whins-shaft to the mine, and its position is right for the east and west lodes to the north of the engine-shaft, which are important features in the mine. I may add that I have seen and taken from the lodes richer samples of tin work than I have hitherto seen in the mine.

ples of tin work than I have hitherto seen in the mine.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We cannot say anything about the lode in the tunnel level end for a few days, as we are driving on the south of the crey part of it, that we may take down the orey lode by itself. Hitchins's shaft is still looking spendid, every indication for a course of ore, but progressing slow in sinking, in consequence of the incessant rains. The 55, driving east, is a very kindly end, showing spots of grey ore and greens; the 55, driving west towards the cross-course, is a promising end, the lode being composed of gossan, quartz, prian, pand, capies, spots of grey promising, the lode being composed of gossan, quartz, prian, peach, capies, spots of grey ore and greens, all but a course of ore. The cross-cut driving north to cut the north lode is still in killas and spar, with more water coming from the present end than I have seen since we commenced driving, which is promising for a good lode before us.

end than I have seen since we commenced driving, which is promising for a good lode before us.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The sumpmen are progressing with the sinking of the shaft as well as can be expected, but as yet we have not intersected the south lode in the 20, east of the heave, but expect to do so in the course of this week. The caunter lode in the 10, east of the heave, but expect to do so in the course of this week. The caunter lode in the 10, east of the junction, is looking at little more promising, being composed of quarts, blende, goesan, and a little lead. The lode in the western winze, below the didt, is large, with small branches of ore throughout. The castern winze is down about 2 fms., but the lode at present is not rich. It appears most probable that we have intersected the Bwich Gwyn lode in our deep adit level, and have opened a few feet on it; it is running 8° north of east, and underlying south about 2 ft. in a fathom. We cannot say how large the lode is, but we have seen it for 4 ft. wide, being composed principally of slate, quarts, mundic, and a little lead, and, on the whole, has nor an unkindly appearance. We expect to hole the two 12 fm. levels above the adit in a day or two. As yet there has not the least improvement taken place in the state of the weather, but we hope to be able to sample in the course of a week or 10 days. GOGINAN.—The lode in the 140 fm. level, west of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with a little ore. The lode in the 140 fm. level, west of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with a little ore. The lode in the weatern shaft, sinking below the adit, is now 10 ft. wide, yielding 1½ too of silver-lead ore per fm. In the 55 west of the winze, at the eastern boundary shaft, the lode is 4 fect wide, yielding 18 cwts. of ore per fm. The dressing and all other things going on regularly.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—We have this day (Jan. 17) been through the mine, and

eastern boundary shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 18 cwts. of ore per fm. The dressing and all other things going on regularly.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—We have this day (Jan. 17) been through the mine, and now beg to give you a statement of the properess made and the present prospects. The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 3 in. below the 10. The ground in the bottom of the shaft continues favourable for simking, and is nearly entering the copper lode sunk at the 10, some branches of which are already intersected, with an increase of water in the south part of the shaft; we expect to be quite through this lode in the shaft by the end of the present week. Letean's tin lode is much improved in quality at the 10. The slide which disordered the lode at this part of the mine, bearing north of west and south of east, is leaving our points of driving as we extend east and west on the lode, and we find the lode, now cast and west of the slide, well-defined, and the tinstuff of better quality than last reported. The winze sinking by the side of Lelean's tin lode below the adit is in favourable ground, and we hope to make this communication to the 10 in the next month, when we shall take down the lode from the adit to the 10, and open tin ground in so doing to a considerable extent, and also afford ventilations for operations at the 10 east and west of the shaft cross—cut, which will enable the company very materially to increase their monthly raisings of tin. With this prospect, we are connecting more heads to the water stamps as fast as possible. We find, as noticed in our former report, there is copper mixed with the tin, which cannot be extracted at the stamps by water process, and we, therefore, recommend that the company erect a burning-house to assist in the dressing department, as by this means we shall make the most of the copper, and materially improve the quality of the tin for the market. The cost of the proposed burning-house and floors will amount to 50/.—
JOHN Wens 1 John Kershur.

for market shortly.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—We are sinking satisfactorily on the junction tin lode, and setting our machinery in order to unwater the old workings. We have not yet been able to resume our shoding, on account of the water.

yet been able to resume our shoding, on account of the water.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—We have cleared and commenced to drive the 55 cast of cross-cut shaft; the lode 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character, with a leader of yellow ore on the north side; this level we expect to hole to the old workings in eastern Croft Gothal, which will lower the water in that part 10 fms., and enable us to set more pitches on tribute. Ommaniey's shaft, clearing and cutting down under the 52 fm. level by welve men, is down 4½ fms.; we have just seen the back of the old men's level, which some say is the last, others say no. We have no alteration in the levels since my last; we shall have more ore the next sampling than we had the last, and shall push towards whole ground as fast as possible. We have set men to work to erect horse-whims in North Halamanning, which willhot be much expense, having whima and chains on the mine; and we are informed by so doing we shall be able to set several pitches on tribute.

HENNOCK.—The shafturen will commence sinking to morrow morning (Jap. 10).

doing we shall be able to set several pitches on tribute.

HENNOCK.—The shaftmen will commence sinking to-morrow morning (Jan. 19), under the 50, in a beautiful stratum of decomposed civan, and in ground that they can sink from 4 to 5 fms. per month. I am now thinking we shall be able to sink some 2 or 3 fms. without the aid of pumps, the ground that we are going to sink in being perfectly dry; the 50 south is without any material alteration, we are now carrying a part of the lode, and at times produce good stones of lead; in the 50 north the lode is making a little larger, and still producing some lead. We have holed the ground in the 40, south of shaft, and shall commence sinking a winze under the 40, through the

lead ground on Thursday morning (Jan. 20); also to rise from the 40 to the 30 on the lead ground; and to drive the 40 south on the course of the lode, which an doubt will open a good quantity of lead ground, which will be taken away on tribute. The 30 south, driving on the course of the lode, will turn out I ton per fm., a pretty looking lode, and which is now about 5 fms. further south than the 40; this looks well for the 40 to open some splendid lead ground in going south. I should have named that the gossan appears to be leaving the lode in the 30, and making more soft spar and lead; it is the best looking lead lode that I have ever seen in the neighbourhood. All other operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—Our bridge lode is still presenting good stones of copper ore, and we hope shortly to be able to get down on the old workings.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's shaft, below the 145, is just the same kind of stratum as when last reported. The ground in the 145 cross-cut south is more favourable. The lode in the diagonal shaft sinking below the 145 is 10 in. wide, composed of spar and stones of ore. The lode in the 145 east is 8 inches wide, producing stones of rich ore. We have not cut the great cross-course yet in the 145 west (or the principal part of it), but are still intersecting small branches of spar, between which are found stones of ore; the underlie of it will be found more than it was in the levels above. The lode in the 132 cast is small and poor. The lode in the 132 couth is 57, wide, composed of prian, spar, flookan, and stones of lead. The lode in the 120, east of the great cross-course, is 2½ fix, wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. Since a communication has been made, we have set the bottom of the 110 to stope, which is turning out pretty well. The lode in the 110 east is 5 feet wide, producing 5 tons of low price ore per fm., there being so much mundic in it; the lode in the back of the level is much the same. The lode in the mine is nearly deep eno

neral meeting of Monday last.

MOLLAND.—In the 52 west, lode large, and producing stones of good quality ore—much the same in value as last week. In the 52 cast, lode from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing saving work, and opening kindly ground, though not rich. The lode in the 42 cast is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of good quality ore; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 7l. per fathom. The ground here being heavy has materially injured the level. The 42 west is much the same as last reported. The lode in the 30 west is 8 ft. wide, having out the south wall of it; the men are now driving on that part; in the 30 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, at present poor. The lode in the adit, at the eastern hill, is 20 in. wide, with occasional spots of yellow ore on the gossan.

in the adit, at the castern hill, is 20 in. wide, with occasional spots of yellow ore on the gossan.

NORTH BASSET.—Our tutworkmen are employed at 15 points, 'of which the following are the most interesting. During the past two months the new shaft has been sunk under the 25 fm. level about 2 fms., the time having been chiefly occupied in cutting plat and fixing lift. The lode is 2 ft. wide, containing good stones of yellow ore. The 25 fm. level has been driven west 5 fms. The lode is now about 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which produces 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 111. per ton; and the remaining part, being composed of spar, gossan, and grey ore, makes it worthaltogether 401. per fm. The 32 fm. level has been driven east 3 fms. on a promising lode, producing about \(\frac{1}{2}\) at on 0 ore per fm. The 32 fm. level has been driven west 13 fms. The lode in the present end is 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft. wide, 13 in. on the south part contains a rich leader of grey and black ore, worth 301. per fm., the north part being gossan, red oxide, and black ores mixed. This end has now reached the point at which the rich deposit of are was found, both at the 62 and 72 fm. levels. The 82 fm. level has been driven east of Lyle's shaft 4 fms., on a lode worth about 81. per fm. In driving 9 fms., we shall make a communication at this level between Lyle's and the new shaft, and shall then draw the water at the former, thereby dispensing with 29 fms. of lift at the latter.—In the winze sinking below the 82 fm. level west of new shaft, we have a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 51. per fm. The 82 cross-cut has been driven outh of the new shaft fms. but has not yet cut the lode of which we are in search. There are about 6 fms. of ground betwixt the present end and the boundary of the sett. The 82 fm. level has been driven east of Miner's shaft 2 fms.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 72 cross-cut has been driven onth of Miner's shaft 4 fms. The whole of the ground opened in the two months amounts to 58 fms. The prospect general

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—In our 36 fm. level the men are employed cutting a vel behind the shaft, to make a barrow-road from the plat to drive south on the surse of the lode, and hope by another week to report something better, as we excet to have a course of ore soon after we commence driving on the lode. The 26 fm. vel has a very promising appearance, with a little lead in the lode, but not rich he water is still kept below the 36 with a horse-whim.

the water is still kept below the 39 with a horse-whim.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERF.—The lode in the 30 end, west of Murchison's shaft, is just as last reported, being about 6 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 42 end, west of Murchison's shaft, is improving fast; the north, or main part of the lode, is about 3 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is saving work, and a quantity of water issuing from it. We have not communicated with the adit as yet, but from sounds it appears to be very near holeing. I expect by the end of the week to have 20 tons of ore cleansed and fit for market.

of ore cleansed and fit for market.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At Garden shaft, the lode in the 48 east is 6ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 58, the lode is 2 ft. wide; in the 58, east of Carlyon's lode, it is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. At Hunter's shaft, in the 30 west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, at Reid's shaft, in the 80 west, the lode is small. In the 70 west, on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide; in the 70, west of western crossecut, on the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide; in the 70, worth of ore per fathoms. At Gill's shaft, in the 90, on Job's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing about ½ ton of ore per fathom. At Smith's shaft, in the 90 east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 70 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, with good stones of ore. In the 50 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, very much improved, with mundic, and stones of ore.

PENHALE CONSOLS—In the sump-whim engine-shaft, since our last report,

pearance, with good stones of ore. In the 50 cast the lode is 2 ft. wide, very much improved, with mundic, and stones of ore.

PENHALE CONSOLS —In the sump-whim engine-shaft, since our last report, we have discovered the castern part of the lode on the junction, and find it full 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In driving the 64 fm, level north the ground is moderate; lode 15 in. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; in driving the 64 fm level south-asat the ground is moderate; lode 9 in. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; in driving in the same level south the ground is good; lode 1 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In driving the 56 fm. level south the ground in good close 16 in. wide, producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; in driving the 56 fm. level south the ground is good; lode 1 ft. wide, producing sood stones of ore. The tutwork department is looking well. We sold, on Saturday last, January 15th, 20 tons of ores to the trustee of the late J. T. Treffry, at 164. 4s. 6d. per ton.

PENLLYNE COURT.—Jw. 15.—An important improvement has taken place in the west branch of the lode in the upper shaft—two men having taken out about 1/2 a ton of fine lead ore in about seven hours; the branch continues to look well.

— Jan. 19.—The branch continues to yield a large quantity of ore; and altogether the mine looks most promising.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—We are driving the 30 fm. level end west of Slater's bafft, in the 24 fm. level, by two men. In the stopes in the back of the 24 fm. level, east and west of Slater's shaft, we are breaking a quantity of good stuff for the stamps. During the last month Slater's shaft has been cased and divided down to the 30 fm. level; and we are now going to cut the plat, and fix the penthouse, in order to sink under the 30 fm. level. The tributers' pitches are looking well, producing good stones of tim. The stamps have been stopped since Tuesday last, for want of coals; there are none to be had at Hayle; and, if the weather continues, the engine must also stop.

PER

PERRAN WHEAL JANE CONSOLS.—The men are down about 9 fms. with the shaft. All the rubbish for the foundation of the engine-house is removed, and we are now clearing for the boiler-house. We have raised a good lot of stones for the buildings, and in a few days we shall lay the foundations. The founders are getting on well with the engine, &c.

rell with the engine, &c.

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS.—The lode in the 75 is at present
ery small, containing mundle and peach; the ground is very hard, which accounts
or the lode being so small. The lode in the 43, west of the shaft, is from 3 to 4 feet
ide, composed of spar, mundle, and peach. The lode in the adit level on the wheeltis 18 inches wide, and composed of gossan and spar, which is letting down a great
namity of water.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—The general prospects of this mine are just as ported, only on resuming to sink the shaft we have broken better atones of tin have ever seen before coming from this mine; we must, therefore, sink deeper RIX HILL.—I have nothing new to report since my last.

ROUND HILL.—The deep adit level driving cust has intersected a north and south oranch, which is about 1½ ft. wide, with a mixture of sugary spar, and good lumps of lead ore, looking very promising, but of this we shall be able to inform you after it sopened a few feet. There is no material alteration in any other part of the mine.

of lead ore, looking very promising, but of this we shall be able to inform you after it is opened a few feet. There is no material alteration in any other part of the mine.

SILVER BROOK.—Having been this month appointed agent, conjointly with Capt. Prince, and requested by the committee of management to give my opinion of the value of the property, as well as the present state of the works, I beg to submit the following for their consideration:—I have gone most carefully over the surface of this large sett, and entered every part of the ancient workings, extending for upwards of 150 fms., and from the nature of the country, the great size of the lode (varying from 10 to 20 ft. wide), running through a beautiful light blue killas, with a fine gossan on the back, strongly impregnated with silver; I do not besitate to say that I have never seen anything superior, if equal to it, and I am firmly persuaded that by the time we reach the 30 or 40 fm. levels, we shall have a mine producing returns second to nome in Devon or Cornwall. I form my opinion from general appearances, and I will willingly invite any practical man to give a contrary one, if he can conscientiously do 20. I now proceed to report on the present state of the workings. The engine-shaft is sunk about 7 fms. below the adit level; in sinking the last 2 ft. we have interesceted the flookan of the main lode, but cannot as yet say its size, we have opened on about 1 ft. 6 in., and driven a bar to-day (Jan. 19) in the western side, but could not reach the solid part of the lode; the flookan is composed of soft blue decomposed killas, mundic, and jack, strongly impregnated with lead; in fact, its appearance is equal to anything we could desire, and the ground by the side is of a beautiful soft light killas. We shall be able to give you more particulars in our next report. We shall continue the sinking with all possible speed until we reach the western wall of the lode, and at the 10 or 12 fm. level we purpose diving both north and south on the course of t

SPANISH COVE (IRELAND).—Captain Henry Thomas reports—I have let 5 fms. additional of Perrier's shaft to sink for 30%; I could not do this before, in consequence of having to cut deep drains to take off the surface water from the shaft. In bringing up the drain we found several large detached rocks, and in blasting them we found them to contain a great deal of mundle, and strong spots of yellow ore, which indicate well. I believe Spanish Cove will prove a rich mine.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Hancock's, the lode, although much improved since ast month, has not altered its character since last reported. At Hoppet's, to-day Jan. 15) I set a tribute pitch at lis, in 14, and the takers to have 504, per ton for their in; the back is looking well, and if the nir will permit I shall set another pitch after his month. We shall resume driving the end on Monday; the end mea have, during he last three weeks, been cutting the rise pist, and rising in the back, to open tribute fround. Owing to the continual floods the water has not decreased in the engine-haft. Our men are getting on well with Grout's whim-shaft.

TEES SIDE (Cumerland).—At Metal Band, the ore is increasing as we drive east a the veln, and the ground somewhat easier to drive, so that we are fast approaching he intersection, when trial will be made in the limestone above level. The works onnected with the engine are progressing. The boilers were both in their places on attribute, last. If we have favourable weather we will very soon prove the truth of he staff, ents made as to the riches of this shaft. That there is a solid rib of ore I in. Tide now standing is confidently affirmed, and that he voin is 6 feet wide, of ood boase work, is also stated on indisputable authority. When we remember that 70 bings of lead ore were raised from this shaft in about a year and a half, principally y the work of two men, and sold at 2% as, per bing, we may be well assured the barcholders in this mine will be handsomely repaid for their outlay, the ore being own the gord is adm

late at present to drive east and west on the lode in a 70 fathom level.

UNITED MINES (TAVISTOR).—We have just cut into a lode in the cross-cut north
om the 80 fm. level, on the eastern (Wheal Ash) part of the sett; it is composed of
ur, mundic, and copper ere, and as the end is very wet we expect it will prove to
the long-sought-for Wheal Ash lode. In the adit, in the west part of the sett (Rix
Il lode), we have suspended sinking the winze until the lode is drained by the 80,
d resumed driving the end, in which we have a good lode. The Rix Hill lode in
80 is so wet that we can do very little in it, but the tin is rich in quality, and there
every appearance of the quantity being very large. The ends alone have produced
wards of 2 tons of tin this month.

wards of 2 tons of tin this month.

VEST BASET.—There is an improvement in the 75 east on the north lode, the
c and value of which cannot yet be ascertained; it will take a few days to open to
the extent of the discovery; the lode at present appears to be very large, and is
ducing rich stones of grey and yellow ore. I suppose a third part of the water the
tine has to draw is coming out of this part of the end. Although some tributer
to been hindered by the water, yet we hope to sample 130 tons of very good ore.

WEST GOGINAN.—In consequence of a breakage in the engine-shaft last week we
the prevented from measuring on Saturday as usual, but the engine is again set in
let, and expect the water will be out by Thursday next, the 20th inst.

e prevented from measuring on Saturday as usual, but the engine is again set in er, and expect the water will be out by Thursday next, the 20th inst. VEST WHEAL ALFRED.—In driving the 55, west of Carr's engine-shaft, this lode proves in value; the present end will yield about 1 tons of copper ore per fathom, ore has not been much done in the 55 cast, because the sump men have been casing dividing the engine-shaft, which will take another week to complete. In the 45 it we are driving on the north part of the lode, and shall continue to do so for ns., which will be opposite to Mexico shaft, when there will be 6 fms, to drive a secunt north to hole it, which is sunk as deep as the back of the 45. After the shaft oled, it is intended to cross-cut south in the 45 through the lode; and judging from large workings over this spot in the 37, I anticipate a good lode. We have set a ze to sink below the 45, to hole the 55, and after it is accomplished we shall at se commence stoping the back of the latter level in a good bunch of over. The 37 riven 2 fms, cast of Goddard's shaft on the north part of the lode, and is improving appearance; the 37, west of Mexico shaft, is driven on the north part of the lode; have, to-day (Jan. 14), set to drive through it, which we think is 10 ft. wide, and appearance is favourable for copper ore. Cole's engine-shaft works very well; we sinking the shaft by twelve men, at 94, per fm., and in eight weeks we expect to lown to the 30, when it is intended to fix a plunger-lift; on the whole, the mine has self improved, and in a few months our returns of copper ore will increase. In sequence of continuous westerly winds for seven or eight weeks, very little coal arrived at Hayle, and unless a change of wind takes place in a fortnight, I fear WEST WHEAL EANNY. The Level is the additional and the second of the second

wan be very scarce.

ENT WHEAL FANNY.—The lode in the adit level, south of trial shaft is large,

ft. wide, and being comprsed of gossan, quartz, mundie, &c., is a kindly lode;

ske in the adit level, north of trial shaft, is about 2 ft. big, composed principally

okan and quartz—a kindly lode.

NEST WHEAL EANNY.—The lode in the adit level, south of trial shaft is large, 3 ft. wide, and being comprised of gossan, quarts, mundic, &c., is a kindly lode; in the adit level, north of trial shaft, is about 2 ft. big, composed principally lookan and quarts—a kindly lode:

NHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: The lode in the same level cast is 2 ft. wide, yielding on of ore per fm., worth 7 ft, per ton; the lode in the same level cast is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8 ft. 10s, per ton. Broom's winze, sing below the 35 cast, is without change aince last report. The lode in respect of span, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 3 fg feet wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore fathom, worth 9 ft. per ton. The lode in Cock's stopes, in the back of the 35 west, if the wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8 ft. beg to the back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 fg. ton of ore per hom, worth 7 ft. 10s, per ton. The lode in Burgees's rise and stope, in the back of 56 cast, is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 20 west is siderably improved within the past day or two, on cutting through it, we find it, wide, yielding full 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 8 ft. wide, will also stope of the stope of the

HEAL FLORENCE (St. Ivss).—On account of the late floods, we have been com-ed to discontinue further proceedings on the lead course for the present. We have overed in the soft a copper lode of a very promising nature, composed of a quan-of rich gossan, sugary spar, flookan, prian, mundic, and occasionally spots of per; the lode is between 2 to 3 ft. wide, underlying south about 2 ft. in the fm. have sunk a grass shaft about 3 fms, on the course of the lode. We are now driv-an adit by four men; we have to drive about 70 fms, to intersect the lode from 0 30 fms, deep; the ground in the end at present is very favourable for driving, I is it will continue.

50 fms. deep; the ground in the end at present is very favourable for driving, I eit will continue.

\*\*HEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.\*\*—Thorne's shaft is now down about 6 fms. below the ground moderate; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore. At Young's shaft, firing the 97 north, the ground is good, and the lode 25 in. wide, producing 1 ton the per fm. In the 57 north the ground is moderate, and the lode 18 inches wide, promg 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 77 north the ground is good, and the lode 2 feet a, producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 70 north the ground is good, and the 18 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fahron. The engine-shaft is now 7 fms. w the 57; the ground moderate, and the lode 20 inches wide, with promising apance, producing good stones of ore. In the 57 south the ground is moderate, the lode 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fm. At Maxwell's shaft nothing been done in the 70 south since last report, in consequence of the men being emerical about the shaft. In the 60 south, on the western part of the lode, the ground coderate, and the lode 15 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm. In the castern 5 the ground is hard, and the lode 15 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of ore per fm. It can be 15 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm. It can be 15 in. wide, we sold on Saturday last, to Messrs. Mitchell Son, 40 tons of ore, at 176. 15s., delivered on the mine.

\*HEAL HAMLYN.\*—I see but little alteration in the end since my last report; and her, the air has been so very bad again, that the men have not been able to work as much as they would have done; they complain of the same at Wheal Fanny e; it is in consequence of so much rain, it makes the weather so very close. Ever, if we could get a little dry weather we should soon cut Fuller's lode. The hand south lode, which we are driving on the course of, is 2 ff. wide, composed of an, spar, mundic, and a quantity of from. It is looking very kindly for Fuller's and I hope we shall cut it rich.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—In the 40, driving east on the north lede, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing about 1 ton per fm. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, sinking on a lode west of the north cross-cut, the lode is 7 in. wide, producing 5 cwts. of copper ore per fm., of good quality. In the 20, driving cast of Bates's shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 8 in wide, producing stemes of copper ore.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—Since my last we have driven the 20 fathom level west of Langford shaft 4 ft.; the lode at this point is just as last reported. The stopes in the back of this level, on the copper lode, have improved during the past week; the sliver-lead lode at this point is much as usual, producing 2 cwts. of sliver-lead per fm. We have commenced cross-cutting south from Darr's shaft in this level, where we have driven since last report 9 ft., ground favourable for driving, present price 41. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 19 fm. level, on the copper lode, are without any particular alteration. From the stopes on the silver lode at the different places we have broken during the past week nine bags of silver oed on at the different places we have broken during the past week nine bags of silver oed on the engine working, our men have been prevented from working in the bottom end and stopes the latter part of the last week. The engine is now again at work, and the water is forking fast, so that I expect they will be able to resume their places as usual on Tuesday next, as the water was not up to the 10 fm. level; the men have been driving west on the course of the lode.

WHEAL PERU.—The lode in the deep adit driving west has been productive of

course of the Iode.

WHEAL PERU.—The lode in the deep adit driving west has been productive of some good bunches of lead during the past week, and the general appearances are of a very encouraging nature. We have commenced quarrying the stone for the engine-house and other buildings, which operation shall be urged with all possible speed. We have also published for tenders for building the engine-house, &c. The furtherance of the operations generally shall have our earnest attention. Our opinions with regard to the size of the engine-house are in perfect accordance with that of the committee, and some other matters, the committee shall hear from us in a day or two.

WHEAL ROBERT — We have secured the engine-shaft as for as it is required for

nions with regard to the size of the engine-house are in perfect accordance with that of the committee, and some other matters, the committee shall hear from us in a day or two. WHEAL ROBERT.—We have secured the engine-shaft, as far as it is required for the present, with timber; this morning we have resumed dropping the pumps, and, with good speed, we shall get the water in fork by our next report. In the 12 fm. level, at our east adit end, the lode is still looking exceedingly promising, full 3 ft. wide; ground favourable for driving.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Our gossan lode appears to be getting richer for silver; I will send you samples and you can try them.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—Since my last report the shaftmen have sunk 1 ft., making altogether 30 fns. below the adit, and have put in all the casing and dividing, and are now employed in putting in the footway.

WHEAL ZION.—Since my last report the ground in Vivian's engine-shaft has been more favourable. In cutting through the great lode, west of Lemon's shaft, we cut the north branch of what is termed the caunter, which I reported. Since then the flookan and granite have been cut through. We have not found the south branch of the caunter at the south of the granite, but have cut a new course of clvan, which is full of malleable, and proves by assay to be good raving work, worth about 7t. per ton, and by dressing could be made worth much more. The end going east is very kindly, containing stones of mundic and ore now and then. A sample of the flookan has been sent to Wales for assay.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—Our shaft is sinking below the 36 through a fair lode, worth 12t. per fm.; it is still soft, and as compared with the last lift, shows considerable improvement, there being more prian, peach, and other good characteristies; the lode is look-ing much better than it did in the 24 at the same distance from the shaft; it is worth about 4 ft. wide, and tinny throughout, with a leader under the hanging wall, very rich. We consider that the improvement met with in the 24 is dippi

# LINARES MINES .- [Received from Captain A. W. Martyn.]

Pozo Ancho, Jan. 8.—There is nothing new in sinking the engine-shaft under the 5 fm. level. The 65 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, is improved, and is now so tm. level. The 65 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, is improved, and is now worth I ton of lead in a fathom,—driving east in this level the lode is still unproductive. The 55 fm. level, driving west of Buena Ventura winze, produces \( \frac{1}{2} \) ton of lead ore in a fathom; and the same may be said of the level driving from La Casualidad winze to meet this end—this communication will shortly be made. In driving the 55 cast of Shaw's shaft, the lode is poor. La Fortuna winze sinking under the 45, and now over this end, is of the same character as the end. The stopes in the 55 level, between San Anton and Las Nieves, are worth respectively t tons and 3 tons of lead ore in a fathom. The 45 fm. level, driving cast of La Esperanza winze, is worth 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons of lead ore in a fathom. La Suerta winze, sinking under the 31 in advance of the 45 fm. level, the total in a fathom; the cross-cut driving north at this level is without change worthy of notice. The 45 fm. level, driving sest of San Juan's shaft, is still disordered by cross-courses, and unproductive. We have just resumed sinking Thorne's shaft under the 31 fm. level at the price of 450 reals per vara, and 1 real per arroba for lead ore. Driving east of this shaft, in the 31 fm. level, the lode is worth 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons of ore in a fathom; the cross-cut driving north from this part of the mine is without change. The end driving cast on the north lode at this level is worth 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons of ore in a fathom; west, on the same lode, it is worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons of ore in a fathom; west, on the same lode, it is worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons of ore in a fathom; west, on the same lode, it is worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons of ore in a fathom; west, on the lead, and is improving. West of San Juan-shaft, driving on a north branch in the 31 fm. level, the end is worth 1 ton in a fathom; the cross-cut at this place is without change. In sinking Field's shaft the lode has improvee, opportuning now good stones of lead. The 20 fm. level, worth I ton of lead in a fathom, -driving east in this level the lode is still unproduc

# IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:

Gongo Soco, Nov. 30.—The produce of gold for this month is Lb. 1 8 5 0 less than the previous one, owing in a great measure to the heavy rains, which have prevented a

previous one, owing in a great measure to the heavy rains, which have prevented a constant supply of stuff from the bed of the river to the Gongo stamps, and the old workings being less productive. Vernon's shaft has been sunk 16½ fms., where we unexpectedly found water, and I have ordered a cross-out to be driven north 9 feet above the bottom, to intersect the old workings on the main shoot, and to prove its quality; the ground is favourable for this purpose.

Cata Fersia.—I hope to make a little better progress next month in driving this level; the present one has occupied the people some time in fixing a machine for forcing air into the end by means of a fall of water, for the want of which lately the dispatch has not been so good as I could wish. That part of the river from which we are supplying the Gongo stamps is a long way off for carriage, more especially during the wet season. Another fortnight will clear all the stuff therefrom, until another side rego is made to entry off the water; and as you have instructed me to try the Camara Mine and stamp some of the stuff, I cannot see a more favourable opportunity of doing so. I shall, therefore, make preparations for the force employed at the stamps to be sent there immediately. A falling off in the produce must naturally be expected during the trial of the Camara, unless riches unexpectedly be met with.

Gold report from Nov. 7 to 27.—Gongo Seco, Lbs. 8 8 4 0.

NATIONAL REPAZILIAN MINES.—Received Japuary 17

# NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES .- [Received January 17.]

Since my last the produce of gold is a little better, of which the greater part has been extracted from the jacotinga east of the Cavaco : the lode in this end has a very promising feature, and the samples taken from this point show tolerably well. In respect to the Bandeira, the gold is still visible in many specimens, though for want of force little stone has been broken until to-day.

Cocaes, Mks. 7 4 0 33; Culaba, Mks. 0 4 0 32: total Mks. 8 0 0 65.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING ASSOCIATION .- [Received Jan. 17.] Cobre, Dec. 15,-A few more surface labourers and negresses have returned to their ork, but there has been no addition of miners. The repairs at Robertson's shaft are work, but there has been no addition of miners. The repairs at Robertson's shaft are progressing satisfactorily. We shall resume the 110 on the first arrival of hands. We have had half a dozen men on the stope east of Taylor's latterly in the 24 hours—that is, three by day and three by night, and sometimes two on the western stope. The lode 4 fms. cast of Taylor's is 4 ft. wide, somewhat casier for breaking, and towards the bottom is improving in quality, yielding about 5 tons to a fm. The water continues very abundant, having before us two or three months of the dry season, it will, I expect, soon decrease, when we shall resume sinking. We intend also to employ more force in Thompson's shaft as soon as we can do so, and commence a level to meet the 32 cross-cut. The 32 west is poor at present, but from its appearance I think there is a productive lode before us. The stopes east of Taylor's have improved in the past week; there is more ore and less mundie. The ore cleaned to the 14th of December was 25 tons.

# ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES,-[Received January 17.]

Merro Velko, Nov. 8 .- Produce for Oct., 31,927 oits., from 6789 tons of ore, yield ### All Order of Control of Contr

Profit

Considering that, instead of being enabled to pick the stone we have been obliged to bring in unwards of 200 tons from the refuse heap, this is, perhaps, as much as we had a right to expect from the stamps, but I acknowledge myself disappointed in the yield of the arrastres, from which I had fully expected 200 or 300 cits, more. Stamps

working during the month, average, 117-044 heads. The supply of stone from the mine during the month of Nov. did not suffice for the requirements of the stamps. Even in the few days already elapsed of December, we have been still obliged to have recourse to the refuse heap; though I am glad to say we have a larger supply from the mine than during the latter part of November.

[The gold was sold at Rio, and a remittance of 13,000%, been received in London.]

LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA. At the ordinary general meeting, held at the offices, Moche 20th inst. W. PRINSER, Esq., in the chair,

the 20th inst.

W. Prinser, Esq., in the chair,
Mr. H. Farran (the secretary), having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairban intrinsted that it was found imprectable to lay the accounts before the shareholders at so early a period of the year; he would, therefore, take the sentiments of the shareholders as to the propriety of altering the clause in the Deed of Settlement, and as far as the Registration Act allowed, so that in future when the meetings were held there would be time to have the accounts regularly audited, prior to being submitted to them. As regarded the registry, there remained but a very few shareholders who had not signed,—for about 190 shares, which were in the office, and for 85 serip, the owners were unknown. He then read the first resolution, which he put to the meeting, allowing them one month longer to come in and duly register, which Mr. Richinson's ecconded, and it was carried unanimoosly. The chair man next referred to the vacaney occasioned by two members of the board retiring by rotation, but who, being eligible for re-depoint, offered themselves for re-suppointment. Mr. Taylor, one of the gentlemen, had proceeded out as a resident director in Jamaica; he had arrived there, and was en route to his own residence, which is contiguous to the mines—his report might be expected by the next packet. He (the chairman) then proposed that John Taylor and W. Lowndes, Esgrs, be re-elected directors of the company, which was seconded by J. T. Vinno, Esq., and carried unanimously. He (the chairman) them expressed his gratification in having very pleasing intelligence to communicate from Capt. Lean, under date 24th December last, which was as follows:—

gence to communicate from Capt. Lean, under unac zam account of the communicate from Capt. Lean, under the pleasure to acquaint you that I have intersected a "Since my last report, I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I have intersected a promising lode in No. 2 adit; it is 4 ft. wide, containing a large portion of rich grey, with particle of yellow copper ore, red oxide, green and blue carbonate of copper, &c., with well-defined walls, underlying 2 feet in a fathom north-west and southeast, a box of which I intend sending you per next packet, and I think it contains sliver also. This lode is some 10 fathoms from the large gossan lode running parallel with and underlying in the same direction.

Mr. Richnoxo rose to observe that he had received a letter dated one day subsequent to their advices, in which the good tidings were substantiated.

Col. Blank put several questions as to the discrepancy apparent in Capt. Harpur's reports, clearly evincing a want of judgment on his part, or that he was easily deceived by others.

quent to their advices, in which the good tidings were substantiated.

Col. Blans put several questions as to the discrepancy apparent in Capt. Harpur's reports, clearly evincing a want of judgment on his part, or that he was easily deceived by others.

Mr. R. M. Martin confirmed these views, and observed that he was now engaged in compiling a work as regarded property in the West Indies; and having access to authentic sources, there discovered that, in 1655, pure copper had been found in abundance in Jamaica, and that the set of bells at the Jage de la Vega were cast from the produce thereof. Silver ore had likewise been abundant at that peried, and gold in small quantities. That the metal was abundant in the island, no one could doubt; but volcanic and other cruptions had so disjointed the extata and it by convolsion, that the difficulty now was in tracing the loles correctly; moreover, the country had never undergone proper geological survey.

After some further observations, the Chainsax proposed that James Taily Vining.

Eq., be re-appointed the auditor of the company.—Mr. Hook seconded the notion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vinno returned thanks in an appropriate speech, assuring the meeting that he should continue to perform the duties faithfully and to the best of his ability—their confidence in him being sufficient reward.

The Chainman then proposed that the meeting be adjourned to Thursday, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts of the directors, and passing such resolutions thereon as may be deemed necessary.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting. The notice convening which having been read by Mr. H. Farrant, the secretary, the Chains and the convening which having been read by Mr. H. Farrant, the secretary, the Chains and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting. The notice convening which having been read by Mr. H. Farrant, the se

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—This great and celebrated mine, at 16 fathoms under the surface, is producing some of the most splendid specimens, which they have so long looked for. It is certainly a strong verification of their sanguine anticipations, and from the size of the lode already seen, and its declination not so fast in depth is a more prominent feature of productiveness than if the angle had been more acute.

is a more prominent feature of productiveness than if the angle had been more acute.

WEST WIEAL LOVEL (tin and copper) is situate in the parish of Wendron, Cornwall, immediately adjoining upon the west the rich and profitable mine of Wheal Lovel, the fortunate shareholders in which have already received in dividende 171, 10s, per share, and the current price of them are now in the market, 60f. each. In addition to the Wheal Lovel rich lodes passing through the heart of the sett for 500 fms. in length, the Trevena main and south lodes do so likewise. During 14 years of last working, the lord received from these two lodes alone dues amounting to 17,0001. The great cross-course of Trumpet Consols passes through the sett, which is very extensive, and most admirably situated in one of the richest tin districts of Cornwall. The ground is easy for exploring, workmen abundant, and the distance but trifling to the scaport for procuring supplies. Wheal Lovel adit is already driven on the eastern part, where a horse-engine has been exceted, and ore broken from Cape's lode. Little else has been done during the memory of man. To render the concern profitable, aneugine, of 35-inch cylinder, will become necessary. All the mine agents of the locality testify as to the valve of the ground, and express their united opinion that it will prove as good and lasting a mine as any one around it. From the respectability of the purser and sharcholders we augur well for the early success, under good management, of the undertaking.

Cawson Hill Mine.—This sett is situated in the richest mineral dis-

tability of the purser and shareholders we augur well for the early success, under good management, of the undertaking.

CAWSON HILL MINE.—This sett is situated in the richest mineral discrict of Devon, and upon ground highly congonial to the existence of copper; it is also bounded by numerous mining properties, whose success adds materially to the promise afforded by other and more tangible indications. The superincumbent rock consists chiefly of disintegrated granite and schie; in fact, this very intermisture arises from the circumstance of this district being the point of junction between granite and schie; in fact, this very intermisture arises from the circumstance of this district being the point of junction between granite and calls.—In the sett in every direction are surrounded with gossan, so ferruginous as to have communicated a strong chaly-biate character to the various streams which flow though the property, whilst numble, mispickle, and arsenical pyrites are abundant. There have been discovered on the property many extensive locks of copper, fin, and silver-lead, varying from 5 to 15 ft., and in one instance, 30 ft. wide. Of these the former have bearings nearly east and west, whilst the latter cross them at right angles. In almost every instance the dip is due north; several of the tin ledes crop out upon the surface, and invite early operations, with assurance of immediate profit upon an expenditure of capital and labour, and a promise of valuable cupreous deposits at no very great depth, such being the result of working analogous ground in the immediate vicinity. It is certain that tin may be obtained here in considerable quantity during the construction of the adit, so as to render the cost of that important preliminary to mining operations one of asminal consideration. An inexhaustible supply of water furnishes the means of streamyn's highly intelligent and active manager) render the ultimate employment of steam problematical; at all events, the necessity for such an auxiliary will be a quest

and have been based upon a determination to commence where the greatest yield will be obtained at the least expense.—W. WHITE: Bow, Jan. 18.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL AND WHEAL CREBOR.—An inspection of these mines having just been made by Captain Matthew Francis, we subjoin his report:—"I am quite satisfied that the value of East Russell Mine will be greater than the most sanguine have anticipated. The course of ore in the tunnel cross-cut produces as high as 33 per cent. for copper, and the lode is orey for 4ft, wide; the lode is not yet taken down, but from the produce of the cross-cut will yield 4 tons of ore per fru, worth 20t, per ton, or 80t, per fin. I attach much importance to this; but the whole appearance of the mine warrants the conclusion of an immense formation of copper below. The engine-shaft is in one of the most extraordinary and richest-looking gossans I ever saw. The cross-cut driving north at the 20, to cut the north lode, is in a rich killias, such as always attends great courses of ore in every well-mineralized country. The 45 fm. level, east from the engine-shaft, is in a lode producing fine yellow copper ore and greens; in fact, the whole love shows unnistakable symptoms of a course of ore, such as I have always taken as evidence of rich deposits of metal, and in which I have never been deceived. I have just seen Capt. Charles Thomas's report. According to his testimony, I should imagine he supposes the lode of this mine to be an iron lode, although I perceive he leaves a door open to escape by, when the copper is laid open throughout the mine, as I expect it will soon be. I am earry to see Captain Thomas's indecision. I would racher he had at once declared that it was either an iron or a copper lode, or frankly that he could not understand it. The gossan is in an immense body, and from its continuance to such a depth, I argue that the obody of copper will be commensurate with it, and that the mine will be one of the richest and deepest in the district. At Wheal Crebor I find the mile be of th

ore over the adit is in whole ground, 60 ims. in height, and of great length before the end to the westward; this will also be a good and extensive mine."

TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY.—The enormous increase in the use of slate even for building purposes, and the extraordinary number of new appliances for which this material is now in demand, has rendered it a most favourite article for commercial enterprise, and where a quarry produces a slate of good quality, there is probably no one produce of mineral development which pays better for investment. A prospectus of the above company has just been issued, from which it appears that the quarry is situated in the parish of Trevalga, in the country of Cornwall, held on lease for 90 years from Lady-day, 1848, at a yearly rent of 701, without dues or royalty. It is situated on the soa shore, the rock being 120 ft. high, and thus possesses peculiar facilities for working. There is a shipping place by the side of the quarry, where the produce may be continually loaded in moderate weather, and on the other side by a good road to Boscastle, distant one mile. The overburden and waste can be removed at triding cost, as it may be thrown over the clift, where it is washed away by the sea at every tide; the slate is of the most beautiful colour, of first-rate quality, and may be seen on the roofs of many of our public buildings throughout the country. The quarry has been worked very profitably on a small scale; but there is ample room for 400 or 500 men, when the gains will be proportionally increased over the expenses; and it is confidently estimated, that after allowing for every expense and contingency, a clear profit of 30 per cent. will be realised. The company will be conducted atricty on the Cost-book Principle, and by the rules, no shareholder is to be registered, except on written application to the purser; that no notice of sale, transfer, or disposal of shares is necessary; that the dividends are payable to the actual holders of, certificates for the time being; and that

Cornish Miners' Superstition.—Among the miners in Cornwall a superstition greatly prevails—namely, that whistling below ground brings evil spirits among them, and for that reason you never hear a miner whistling under ground.—Notes and Queries.

### Early in February will be published, price 2s., THE MINING GUIDE:

Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

mpany:— Captain. Committe Secretary. Offices. here situate.

48

Purser.

And the Names and Addresses of all Mining Agents and Dealess

The object of the MINING GUIDE is to afford a means of c

The object of the MINING GUIDE is to afford a means of communication between inventors and others, with parties connected with the working and management of mines, to introduce manufactures applicable to mining purposes, acquire information, &c.

As the MINING GUIDE will be a standard work—one kept for reference in the London offices and at the mines—it must be considered an excellent medium for giving publicity to all matters of interest to miners and capitalists. Advertisements intended for insertion must be sent without delay to the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

### AMERICAN COPPER MINING COMPANIES.

he Perkiomen and Acton Consolidated Copper Mining Company, established better in April, 1831, distant 29 miles from Philadelphia, on the Reading Railroad ital \$300,000, divided into 60,000 shares, of \$5 each, all paid up. No dividen it; shares hast sold at \$3°25. In 1831-32, 524 tons of copper ore were sold; the rage per centage of pure copper was 16 per cent., and the average price realises \$54, or about £11 per ton.

was \$54, or about £11 per ton.

The Hiwasee Copper Mines, in Polk county, State of Tenessee, incorporated April,
1852. Capital \$300,000, divided into 80,000 shares, of \$5 each; \$4 per share paid up.
The last quotation at which they were sold is \$10 per share—holders disinclined to
sell. Several thousand tons of rich ore, varying from 12 to 32 per cent., are already
discovered, awaiting the completion of a tramroad, connecting the mines with the
Augustus and Charlstown Bailroads. The mine is highly spoken of, and if worked
judiciously, it will, doubtless, prove valuable.

### GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA-THE VICTORIA DISTRICT.

We have been favoured, by an old correspondent, with the following account of the purchase and sale of gold from Victoria, being the result of the operations of a few private gentlemen, and which may be illustrative of what may be done by properly-

s proceeds of 10,462 ozs £52 3 0 69 7 8= 121 10 8 £41,500 2 2 £35,178 9 6 703 11 4 ± 274 12 6 ofit 387 19 0=36,544 12 4 Average cost, 67s. 3d. per oz.

Two per cent. per annum on letter of credit out.

Freight, 15s. per cent. on value, taken at 70s. per cent.

Insurance, 1 per cent. on cost; 10 per cent. to cover profit

Showing nett profit

E4,955 0 10

This profit of 4935/. was cleared within three months from the time of investment, nich on the outlay of 33,178/. worth of gold, is equivalent to upwards of 14 per cent.

which on the outage of so, it is a annum.

It will be observed, that the charges are all at so much per cent., or per ounce, and as the marketable price of the gold varies so little, operations of this kind may be conducted with comparatively little or no risk.

ducted with comparatively little or no risk.

Our correspondent adds—"My friends have not touched mining, because we are thoroughly satisfied, from personal observation, that the present state of things, both with regard to labour, cost of transport, provisions, &c., is such as to render mining impossible; but as soon as the alluvial deposits shall have become exhausted by the rude means now adopted for the extraction of the gold, and labour more abundant, then mining companies will succeed; the refuse heaps of the diggers will, by more scientific means, yield to the shareholders a rich harvest indeed. These observations apply for the most part to the district of Victoria, for although It cannot speak of New South Wales and South Australia from experience, my information is such that I have little doubt mining operations may be successfully carried on at this moment in both. There can be little doubt that public companies may, by a judicious application of the greater part of their capital in the purchase of gold in Victoria, realise amply sufficient in 12 months to pay for a plant to be erected in the gold-bearing districts of New South Wales and South Australia, and as their erection will occupy about 12 months, the profits from Victoria could be applied to this purpose, and they would be completed by a time when labour, and, indeed, everything else, will have assumed a more healthy appearance for gold washing on a comprehensive and scientific scale."

### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SKIBBEREEN.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SKIBBEREEN.]

Spanish Cove.—Active operations operations have commenced at the mine, and from the indications shown there appears every prospect of its proving a rich one. I am informed that it is the intention of the proprietors to work it with energy, and they are in treaty for other mines in the same locality.

Kemare Mines.—Mr. Gwatkin, the secretary of the company, with Capt. Vivian and Mr. Frith, are here, it is presumed with the object of acquiring information, and laying the results of their inquiries before the meeting to be held in the ensuing month. The mine is, as I am given to understand, looking well—perhaps more so than ever since it has been under the present management.

Letter Mine (near Ballydehob).—This concern, which has been lately taken up by Mr. Sadiler and party, will, I think, turn out well.

AUDLEY MINES.—They are progressing remarkably well here.

Coosheen.—They are looking right well here, and breaking a good deal of high quality ore.

of high quality ore.

GLENAULIN AND CARIVILLEEN are looking as well as last reported.

MINING IN BREMINGHAM.—A meeting of shareholders in the Rudol United Mines, in Cardiganshire, was held, on Thursday last, at Mr. Phillips's offices, Bennett's-hill. This is the first mining company established in Birmingham: the mine is divided into only 16 shares, which are held by large capitalists in the neighbourhood. They only commenced working in May, and have now lead ready for market.

TREBURGET MINES.—It is gratifying to find that this well-known mining district is now to be more effectually worked, a company having been formed (see our advertising columns) for commencing operations on the property known as Trehannick Lands, which is surrounded by prosperous mines. The names of the parties connected with this adventure are a sufficient guarantee for the bond fide character of the undertaking, and the most product management of operations, in proving the mine to the best possible advantage.

The shares in Wheal Uny, in consequence of further improvement in the mine, have advanced from 10% to 13%; the yellow ore now coming from the new morth lode is of a rich character, and is the first lode cut in the junction of the kills and granite.

the mine, have advanced from the north local soft and granits.

The exceedingly good report from Penllyne Court has caused considerable inquiries for the shares at improved quotations.

We are informed that nearly 2000 shares have changed hands during the past month in Fat-Work and Wheal Virtue, and that the shareholders are in high spirits, and full of anticipations for the results which must follow the erection of the steam-engine and stamps in March next.

Many hundreds of shares are said to have been sold in Wheal Prockter, and that this promising set will take a prominent stand in the mining calendar. Prignant Consols have changed hands in large numbers at \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{2}{3}\) prem. It will be seen, by the advertisement, that the last day for payment is on Monday next. We are requested to state that Capt. C. J. Hosking has been appointed inspector, surveyor, and reporter of mines and minerals on the Audley Mines, Ireland. The East Wheal Reeth shares, advertised in our last for sale by auction, were disposed of, 198 realising from 13s. to 24s, per share.

WANT OF COALS AT MINES.—In consequence of the want of coals, the steam stamps and some of the whims at Levant, Balleswidden, and Wheal Owies had stopped working; but taking advantage of a temporary change of wind to the northward, a number of vessels have arrived from Wales with cargoes, so that, doubtless the stoppage of some of the large pumping-engines at different mines will be averted.

IRISH SALT.—A considerable quantity of rock salt, from the estate of se Marquis of Downshire, in Carrickfergus, has arrived in Dublin, to be manufac-red for exhibition during the forthcoming display of national industry in Dublin.

An Australian Nabos.—Among the passengers who arrived yester-ay at Southampton in the Indian mail steamer Ripon, was a gentleman from Aus-alia, who has made a rapid fortune, amounting to 75,000L, by gold dealings there.

MANUPACTURE OF IRON IN AMERICA.—From communications received from the United States, it would appear that a company was in the course of formation for the manufacture of iron on the western slope of the Alleghanies, near Johnston from the United States, it would appear that a company was in the course of formation for the manufacture of iron on the western slope of the Alleghanies, near Johnstown, in Pennysivania, where large beds of iron ore and a certain description of coal, with limestone and fireday, are found abundant. The upper vein or seam of ore is described as being of an argillaceous peroxide of iron, yielding, by analysis, 53 per cent.; the lower bed is represented as carbonate of iron, or, in other works, a species of "black-band." At a depth of from 3 to 4 fms. a seam of coal of about 3 ft. is found, "semi-bituminous"—a term which we will not attempt to describe as applicable to the manfacture of iron, or similar purposes. Other beds of coal, with smaller layers of iron ore, have been found; the coal obtained from the locality is applicable to the manfacture of iron, or similar purposes. Other beds of coal, with smaller layers of iron ore, have been found; the coal obtained from the locality is applied to ordinary purposes, being free from sulphur. The cost is represented about 1s, 9d, or 1s, 10d, per ton. The coke is described as being of "superior quality, sound, heavy, and of a silvery appearance, well calculated for smelting iron," having been tested in charcoal farmaces. The second seam lies on a boil of limestone. A nestimate, which it is not necessary to follow out, as being somewhat too minute, gives the following results:—The preceding calculations for producing pig-iron and rails will, it is believed, be found by experience ample, and after paying insurance and dividends, or interest at the rate of 10 per cent. on a capital of \$1,000,000, the cost of railroad iron made here would, under no circumstance, exceed § 35 per ton, to say nothing about the advantages that would arise in consequence of the rails being produced at a point nearer the great western market than the sea-board cities are, by a freight of \$ 5 per ton. It is well known that iron rails have never been landed in New York for less than about \$36 per

# THE MINING JOURNAL The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, January 21, 1858.

ENGLISH IRON.	ner To	m I	zinc.
Bar and bolt a	£9 15	0	In sheets dp. ton £ 25 0 0
In Wales a 9 0	0 - 9 5	0	ENGLISH COPPER.
In Liverpool a	- 9 5	0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs, ap. ton 107 10 0
	-10 10		Tough cake a 107 10 0
	-13 0		Sheathing and bolts a p. lb. 0 1 0
	14 10		Sheet a 0 1 0
*Hoop &			Bottoms s 19 0 1 1
*Nail rod, round a			Old ø 0 0 11
square a			Yellow Metal a 0 0 10 4
Rails (Wales) e	- 9 10	0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. + cwt. 1 16 - 1 18
" (Staffordshire) c —	-10 0	0	ENGLISH LEAD, 6
Railway Chairs, Clyde	- 5 0	0	Pigp. ton 24 0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde e	- 3 3	0	Sheet
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3 -	- 3 2		
No. 1, in Wales b	- 5 0	0	FOREIGN LEAD. 6
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London -	- 4 10	0	Spanish, in bondp. ton —
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry -	- 6 10	0	Blockp. cwt. 5 7 0
Charcoal bars	-14 10	0	Blockp. ewt. 5 7 0
Stirling's Patent )	9 10		Bar ,, 5 8 0
Stirling's Patent   Glasg. —	- 3 12	0 0	Renned
Ditto Wales 4	0-4 5	0	Grain
,			Fine grain , 6 5 0 Ditto bars 6 7 0
FOREIGN IRON. a			Ditto bars , 6 7 0
Swedish 10 1.	5 0-12 0	0 6	Ditto granulated 6 9 0
Russian CCND	-17 0	0 0	FOREIGN TIN. 0
in London	- 5 10	0.0	Bancap. cwt. 5 3 0
in London	- 0 10		Straits (uncertified). , 5 1 •
			TIN-PLATES. b
POREIGN STEEL. #	99 6		IC Charcoal p. box 1 15 6
Swedish keg, nominal	-20 (	0 0	IX Ditto , 2 1 0
Ditto fagget			IC Coke - 1 9 8
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To arrive	-20	5 0	QUICKSILVER f p. lb 0 2 5
Termsa, 21/2 per cent. dis	; b, 3 di	ton	; c, nett; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditte

Terms.—a, 2% per cent. dis.; a, 5 dutto; c, nett; a, 15 per cent. dis.; a, 2 dutto; l, 1½ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool i0s. per ton less.—+ Dis. for eash in 11 days, be per cent.

\*\*Cold blast, f.o.b. in Wales.

The laox Marker, with the exception of Scorer Pio, has maintained the same firmness, and makers continue to be fully supplied with orders at full rates.

The demand for Rails is unabated, and is likely to remain fully equal to the supply

for a length of time.

Scorcu Pio-Laos, owing to the forced sale of several thousand tons, has dropped about 10s, per ton since last week. There is scarcely any for sale in this market at the prices quoted—vix., 62s. 6d. cash for Mixed Numbers. The market is very unsettled, and a re-action upwards is expected.

Serick is quiet, but steady at 20% as, per ton.

Copper.—No sellers at present quotations.

Battish Tix.—An advance of 3% per ton has been declared. Straits have been sold at 101% per ton. Banca is firm at 103%.

Tix-Plates are firmer, and a shade higher in price, owing to the advance in tin.

TIN-PLAYES are firmer, and a shade higher in price, owing to the advance in tin.

TRIN-PLAYES are firmer, and a shade higher in price, owing to the advance in tin.

JAN, 20.—Since myletter of Thursday last, the frommasters held ther final quarterly meeting at Dudley, on Saturday evening, when the prices of iron for the present quarter were fully confirmed, and since then the state of the trade is said to fully justify that decision. Owing to the almost incessean rain which has fallen during the week, many of the pits in the surrounding district have been completely inundated, to the very scrious injury of the proprietors. Coal has, therefore, become still scarcer than it was; and the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of hands, will, it is expected, render it necessary to blow out some of the furnaces. The effect of present prices upon the manufacturing interest is operating most injuriously. Large orders are in the town for the American market, but at prices which render the orders difficult of execution. There are extensive orders for Canada on the books of several weeks' standing, at former prices; but owing to the recent rapid advances upon the raw material, are waiting further instructions. Some American buyers, who are now in Birmingham, have refused the required advance upon manufactured coods, and all attention is directed to the Australian market, where prices are not limited. The demand for fire-arms for Australia still continues great, notwithstanding the vast consignments which have taken place within the last six months. The gummskers are working overtime, and there is a scarcity of hands in the manufactured coods, and copper trades continue in a most agitated and unsatisfactory state. Within the last few hours circulars have been issued by Messrs, Fiddian Brothers, giving the following quotations, constituting an advance of 5t, per ton. Tin in blocks, 5t, 8s., per ewt.; ingots, 5t, 8s. dis, 1s., per different prices of copper at the time of delivery. The most extravagant prices for this m

Mines.—An extensive business has been doing this week in the British Share Market, and a vast number of shares have changed hands—in fact, a much greater number of transactions would have taken place but many of the dividend-paying ones are nearly unattainable. Wheal Bullers have risen from 820t. to 940t., and higher rates demanded; Devon Great Consols, from 410t. to 420t.; Alfred Consols, from 13t. 10s. to 15t. 10s.; Herodsfoot, from 5t. 10s. to 10t. 10s.; South Caradon, from 140t. to 151t.; West Caradon, 240t. to 250t; Wheal Basset from 540t. to 550t.; Mary Ann, from 27t. to 30t. Black Craig, from 3t. 10s. to 4t.; Boscean, from 22t. 10s. to 25t. and 27t.; West Ding Dong, 11t. 10s. to 13t. South Phoenix, West Sharp Tor, West Phoenix, Bedford United, Merllyn, South Tolgus, South Tamar, Spearne Consols, United Mines, Wheal Golden, Cubert, East Tamar, North Damsel, Wheal Norris, Wheal Langford, Great Sheba, Hennock, Gill, and Peru maintain the quotations, and are freely dealt in.

In the Metal Market, the smelters are refusing to take orders for Con--An extensive business has been doing this week in the British

In the Metal Market, the smelters are refusing to take orders for Copper at the present quotations, and higher terms are in anticipation.—British Tin has risen 5t, per ton; Block being 107t.; Bars, 108t., which has sent Banea up to 103L, and Straits 101L.—Tin-Plates, IC coke, are firm at 28s. per box, and 35s. for charcoal.—Spelter is steady, at 20L 5s. per ton.—The demand for Rail Iron continues enormous.—Scotch Pig has dropped 10s. per ton, owing to a forced sale of several thousand tons; as there is scarcely any in the market, a re-action upwards is fully expected.—The demand for Lead is considerable; no Spanish in stock.

In the Bullion Market.—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 77s. per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 76s. per oz. standard. The sale of conper or at Thursday's Ticketing was 3411 tons amounting. In the Metal Market, the smelters are refusing to take orders for Cop

per poz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 77s. per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 76s. per oz. standard.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3411 tons, amounting to 29,753l. 15s., the average produce and standard being 7½, 152l. 6s. The corresponding sale last month was 3819 tons, produce 7½, 132l. showing an advance of 21l., equal to 1l. 11s. per ton on the ore.

Foxdale, Vale of Towy, Wheal Golden, Penhale, Herodsfoot, East Wh. Rose, and Mary Ann, have sold lead ores during the week.

Boscundle has sold 36 tons of tin, Great Polgooth 20 tons.

At Wheal Buller bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 1462l. 10s. 7d.; copper ore sold (less dues 1-16th); 10,118l. 3s. 6d.=11,580l. 4s. 1d.—Labour cost for Nov. and Dec., 2522l. 11s. 8d.; merchants bills, 94lt. 17s. 7d.—showing profit, 6800l. 4ls. 3d.; charged on account of two new engines, 800l.; dividend declared, 5760l.: leaving balance to next account, 1563l. 4s. 10d. A dividend of 22l. 10s. per share was declared.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their weekity board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 3723l., being 9l. 10s. per share was declared.

The months of September and October last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 22,395l. 7s. 8d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company. This makes, in all, 30ll. 10s. per share paid in dividends.

In the Carn Brea Mines, a dividend of 2l. per share became payable on the 13th inst., making a total of 215,500l., or 214l. per 15l. share size the 23d July, 1834, when the first dividend was paid. The lease for 21 years was renewed at Christmas, 1840, theduce being made 1-19th in lieu of 1-24th. The sales of black tin from these mines have averaged for some time past 1500l. per month.

At Wheal Trelawny four-monthly meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts showed—Lead ore sold to end Dec., 8549. 14s. 4d.—Purser and agency, 1751. 14s. 6d.; tatwork, 1310. 19s. 9d.; tribute, 11830. 19s. 11d.; dressing ore, 563. 8s. 2d.; loads dues, 5190. 134. 8d.; coals, 5460. 13s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 8771. 8s. 10d.; sundries, 9451. 18s. 11d.; leaving profit, 22731. 16s. 8d.; in hand last account, 302. 15s. 9d.—makes 27761. 12s. 5d.—eless dividend, 15607.; leaving a balance to next account of 12167. 12s. 5d. A dividend of 37. per share was declared. The 120 south is worth 87. per fin. The 107 south 67.; north 37. per fin. The 92, north and south, 14f. each. At the north mine, the 78 is worth 91. per fin. The 68 cast 81.; west 4f. The stopes and pitches are looking well.

At Treviskey Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold on the 30th Sept. (less 1-12th dues), 1724f. 17s. 10d.—Labour cost for Oct. and Nov., 4751. 18s. 1d.; tributers' part of ores, 429f. 9s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 244f. 14s. 4d.; Treavena water charge, 2930. 19s. 3d. which, with balance in hand last account, 16f. 17s. 5d., leaves balance in hand to next account, 23. 7s. 8d. A dividend of 27. 10s. per share was declared. The 272, east of Michael's, has a promising appearance, and is 100 fms. from the killas ground. The 260 is unproductive, and in the 121, 224, 236, and 248, the lode is in the killas, small and poor. The sampling on Wednesday was 253 tons of copper ore, and the estimated quantity for the next two months 230 tons.

At Alfeed Canacle Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th instant, the

the 212, 224, 236, and 248, the lode is in the killan, small and poor. The sampling on Wednesday was 235 tons of copper ore, and the estimated quantity for the maxt two months 230 tons.

At Alfred Consols Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th instant, the accounts showed—Copper ore soid (after paying lords' dues of 1-18th), 39621, 8, \*24.; received for sundries, 104. 17s. 2d. =39734. 5s. 4d.—Labour cost for Oct., 6904. 9s. 7d.; Nov., 613. 7s. 7s. d.; abustis, &c., 43.; merchants' bills, 3334. 17s. 9d.; where charge paid Great Wheal Alfred, two months, 624.; shows profit, 22104. 10s. 5d.; balance in hand last account, 13th, 13s. 3d., makes 29394. 3s. 3d.—Less dividend, 29184.; leaving balance to next account, 18th, 13s. 3d., makes 29394. 3s. 3d.—Less dividend, 29184.; leaving balance to next account, 18th, 13s. 3d., makes 29394. 3s. 3d.—Less dividend, 29184.; leaving balance to next account, 18th, 13s. 3d., makes 29394. 3s. 3d.—Less dividend, 29184.; leaving balance to next account, 18th, 13s. 3d., makes 29394. 3s. 3d.—Less dividend, 29184.; leaving balance to next account, 18th, 13s. 3d. makes 29394. 3s. 3d.—Less dividend, 29184.; leaving a charter week.

At the Consols Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts, for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance from last account, 33284. 4s. 7d.; costs and merchants' bills, 54514. 1rs. 1d.—257304. 1s. 8d.—By ores 3016 (less dues), 39384. 18s.; leaving a balance against the adventurers, 33314. 3s. 8d.

At the Green Husth Mine meeting, at Alston, on the 21st instant, the statements laid before the meeting were of the most satisfactory nature. The vein was cut in March last, since which time a dividend of 6d. 10s. per 64th share has been paid, in addition to heavy expenses attending a new opening, and a fund is reserved with the bank to work the mine. Resolutions were passed, determining to set on a low level, which will intersect a number of veins, besides the vein from which the ore is now being raised. The prospects held out for the present year are exceedingly gratifying; for, i

of the Newcastle shareholders, and many other toasts were drunk, and the proceedings terminated in the most agreeable manner.

The special general meeting of the Callington Mine shareholders, summoned for Wednesday, was not held, in consequence of the whole of the arrears of call having been responded to.

At East Caradon Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 23661. 15s. 5d.—Oct. cost-sheets, 967. 3s. 2d.; Nov., 1134. 14s. 10d.: leaving balance to next account, 29911. 17s. 5d. The accounts, with Capt. Seccombe's report, have been printed and circulated among the shareholders. At Wheal Uny meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1354. ls. 2d.; call, 7884; black the sold, 644. 1ls. 10d.; copper ore ditto, 271. 19s. 2d.—1018. 12s. 2d.—By September costs and merchants' bills, 3551. 13s. 4d.; October ditto, 3281. is, 3d.; November, 2471. 4s. 10d.; sceretary's salary, 12f. 10s.; stamps, printing, stationery, &c., 3l. 8s.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 711. 14s. 9d. A call of 15s. per share was made, payable in 14 days. Capt. J. Miners reported that the shaft was down 72 fms. below addt, lode 7 ft. wide, peach, prian, quartz, and ore. An improvement had taken place at new north lode, large masses of rich yellow ore being broken from it, and the ore assumes the burnt cindery appearance which always precedes the richest discoveries, and it is said to be the celebrated Druid lode of the Cara Brea Mine.

At Lydford Consols Mines bi-monthly meeting, on 17th inst., the accounts showed—Calls received, 5056f.; interest and discount, 101. 17s.; sundry receipts, 91. 10s.; loan, 200. — 5276f. 7s.—Purchase of mining setts, and expenses in obtaining and inspecting, 557f. 7s.; office expenses, including rent, management, &c., 1641. 2s.; advertising, printing, and stationery, 49f. ls. 5d.; legal expenses, 11l. 17s. 10d.; interest and commission, 12f. 15s.; working cost, materials, &c., to end of Sept., 5747l. 2s.; Oct., 258. 19s. 11d.; Nov., 1904. 18s. 4d

Mesers, carr, temaining, ensuing the mounts of the Ballygoneen Mine, county of Wicklow, was held at the offices, Nag's Head-Court, Gracechurch-street, on Thurday, when the most encouraging statements were made by Mesers. Plant and Williams, who have just returned from a visit to the mines. The lode traverses a mountain 170 fms. In height, and has been cut in the three upper adit levels, the uppermost of which has a back of 70 fms. Two deeper adits are being driven, which are expected to intersect the main lode in about two months. The dressing operations are about to commence, and regular sales of ore are shortly anticipated, specimens of which may be seen at the office.

to intersect the main lode in about two months. The dressing operations are about to commence, and results and the office.

At Great Wheal Baddorn meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 166f. 2s. 4d.; lead ores sold, 190 tons 9 cwts. 3 grs., realisin 1930f. 5s. 1d.; tin sold, 49f. 11s. 3d.; mundic, 6f. 3s.; sundries, 1f. 1s. =1516f. 4s. 8d.—By coals, 69f. 12s.; labour cost for Now., 2d. 3s. 7d.; ditto Dec., 317f. 13s. 9d. merchants' bills, 270f. 15s. 2d.; duces, 62f. 13s. 6d.; office expenses, 38f. 19s.; discount, 1f. 12s. 9d.; leaving balance in hand, 140f. 11s. 1d. The balance of assets ore liabilities was 1211f. 2s. 3d. Capt. J. Rogers reported that the water was still up the 16 fm. level. The lode in the 9f fm. level, east of Burgan's, is 1 ft. wide, with mundle and stones of lead, but not rich. In the 30 cast the lode is 15 ft. wide, good work for lead. In the winze below the 20 the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of or in the 20, west of sunderlands, the lode is 5 feet wide—4in, lead, and mundic, verpromising. The stopes in the back of the 30 cast fair work for lead.

At the Calstock Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Receipts from calls, &c., 5610f. 3s. 1d.; mine cost paid, 4923. 17s.: belance on the account in favour of company, 716f. 11s. 1d.—Unpaid accounts to various merchants 700f. 18s. 11d.; available assests, 743f. 4s. 7d.: leaving a balance in favour of the company, 42f. 5s. 8d.

At St. Michael Penkevil bi-monthly meeting, on the 7th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 175d. 13s. 5d.; labour cost for Oct., 57f. 2s. 7d. Nov. ditto, 30f. 17s. 6d.; tributers part and asbisst, 7ff. 19s. 11d.; merchants' bills 18f. 14s. 6d. =306f. 7s. 11d.—Received for calls, 24lf.; tin sold (less 1-18th days 2f. 7s. 6d.), 40f. 7s. 8d.; leaving balance to retard the surface of the lodes.

At the Churchstoke Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Cash received on account of calls, &c., 431f. 2s. 10d.; minecosts, &c., 38f. 9s. 11d. leaving balance in favour of ad ay be seen at the office.

At Great Wheal Baddern meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed

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his past services.

At Devon Kapunda, the engine-shaft is now sunk 8 ft. below the 22 fm-level; the ground good for sinking. The lode in the 22 fm. level west of Batters's shaft, is 8 ft. wide, composed of mundic and spar, thickly impregnated with copper ore and lead. The shaft will soon be down 10 fms. below the 22, when the whole of the parallel lodes will be intersected, and the copper lode seen in the 22 cut into.

At the Vale of Towy Mine, the new pitch east of Carlyon's winze is worth 40l, per fm.; that east of Odger's winze 20l.; and in the back of the adit 12l, per fm. A good sampling of lead ores is expected next time.

A box of very fine auriferous gossan has been received from the Molland Mine, Devosshire, some of which has been assayed, and found to contain 3 dwts. 6 grs. At Par Consols Mine, the lode in the bottom level (the 135) is worth 90l, per fathom.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bed-

Ouring the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, South Tamar, Wheal Buller, West Providence, Baseet, Herodstoot, South Tolgus, West Caradon, Black Craig, Merllyn, Kirkeudbrightshire, United Mines, Mary Ann, Golden, Tremayne, Clive, Cubert, Spearne Consols, Cook Kitchen, Coniston, Boscean, Hingston Down, Wagai Langford, North Damsel, Raleign, Elizabeth, Cawson Hill, East Wheal Vor, Great Sheba, West Phoenix, Hennock, South Phoenix, South West Phoenix, Wheal Elangford, North Damsel, Raleign, Elizabeth, Cawson Hill, East Wheal Vor, Great Sheba, West Phoenix, Hennock, South Phoenix, South West Phoenix, Wheal Elangford, North Damsel, Raleign, Elizabeth, Cawson Hill, East Wheal Vor, Great Sheba, West Ding Dong, Trannack and Bosence, Speedwell, North Trelawny, West Shin, Peru, Caradon Consols, Everelyan, Robins, Great Bryn, Korth Trowy, West Sharp Tor, Prignant Consols, Wheal Uny, Broofloyd, Blaen Caylea, Penllyne Court, Coed Mawr Pool, Prockter, Boringdon Consols, Ecton Mountain, Great Bryn, Trevorit, Tressury, Tees Side, Green Hurth, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Mizen Head, Wicklow, Classadaugh, Royal Hibernian, &c.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Burra Burra, National Brazillan, Linares, Worthing, Grand Dueby of Eaden, L'Aigle d'Or, Monarch, Cobre, Imperial Brazillian, Mariquita, Mexican Mining Association, at a board meeting on Tuesday, declared a dividend of is, per share (8634/.), payable on the 14th February, leaving a balance of 4378/l. in favour of the association.

The Copiapo Mining Company have received advices to the 30th Nov. At Checo, in a winze sinking in the bottom of the 49, they had a lode I foot wide-very good ore, and the ground was most promising. At the Flamenco Mines, in San Augustin there had been little change. The lode in each of the 25 fin. levels produced ore of fair quality, 23 per cent; and in the stopes the lode was 3 ft. wide, with 18 in. of similar good ore. At San Ca

Mis. 8 o 6 65, the greater part of which was extracted from the jacotings cast of the Cavaco. The lode in the end looks promising. At Sandeira, but little stone had been broken for want of hands.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices to the 15th of Dec. The copper ore eleaned to the 14th Dec. was 25 tons. A few surface labourers and negresses have returned to their work, but the number of miners do not increase; when they do, the driving in the 10 fm. level at Robertson's will be resumed. The lode 4 fms. east of Taylor's is improving in the bottom in quantity and quality, yielding about 5 tons of ore per fm. The 32 west, though poor at present, from appearances looks as though they had a productive lode ahead. The stopes cast of Taylor's have improved in the last week, showing more ore and less munde.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have received advices to the 6th Dec., showing the same brilliant results as have attended them for some years; in fact, the profit for Oct. was larger than ever, being 6199. 6s. 4d., and that of Nov. 42684. 14s. 1d. A remittance of 13,000/L has arrived home.

At the Barossa Range meecting, on Saturday, the directors reported that they had taken counsel's opinions on the affairs of the company, from which it appeared they were bound to dissolve, and advertise the leases for sale. It is understood that they will be purchased by, and assigned to, a body of the shareholders, with the view to form a new company

The Colonial Gold Company have letters from Sydney to the 8th Nov. The superintendent had obtained possession of several quartz veins, in which gold is distinctly perceptible; and as the first portion of the machinery scut from England had arrived, a specify decision would be come to as to the site of the first works to be erected for the reduction of the orns. Possession had also been obtained of the property of the Great Nugget Vein Company, situated on the Louisa Creek, under a very favourable agreement for both companies, and active operations had been commenc

altog-ther very encouraging. Of the gold on board the Australian steam-ship about 8700 cas, are for the Colonial Gold Company.

The Australian Cordillera Gold and Copper Mining Company have issued a report to their shareholders, that they have leased some land from the Australian Agricultural Company in the Peel River district, and have chartered the ship Tory, from London, to sail on the 24th of February with about 110 miners and other persons, and a year's supply of food and clothing, as well as houses, tents, carts, &c. The British Australian Gold Mining Company have received despatches, of a most satisfactory character, dated 5th Nov., from Mr. Davies, their commissioner at Sydney. The staif of the company consisting of 36 men and an assay-master, with machinery, were located and cheerfully at work upon a bend of the Louisa Creek, cutting across this point, so as to divert the channel and leave the bed of the bend dry for extensive operations. Mr. Colquboun, the assistant commissioner, had purchased the claims of other parties, so as to have their entire co-operation upon a royally on produce. Labour was to be had at 2, per week, so that there was little doubt of Keeping the people well and cheerfully together, with every prospect of large results. The diversion of the stream, by means of the tunnel, would be completed in about eight weeks from the date of the despatches.

We learn with much pleasure that the works at Millwall, belonging to the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company, referred to in our last.

the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company, referred to in our last, are in active operation—upwards of 70 tons of Chilian silver ores having been shipped for the Tamar Works, such being previously prepared at the London establishment. Upwards of 300 tons are now lying at the London works for reduction. One great advantage possessed by the company is the locality or situation of their works, vessels coming alongside the company's wharf, where the ores or produce may be received or shipped in bulk. This in itself is of moment, when we consider the cost of carriage and transit.

The Mariquita Mining Company have, by the Parana packet, received

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We are happy in being able to announce to the holders of shares in the We are happy in being able to announce to the holders of shares in the L'Aigle d'Or Company, Virginia, that letters have been received by the last mail from the agents, who were dispatched by the Asia, not only verifying the statements put forth in the prospectus of that company, but announcing that on all the lands which were united as an adjunctive interest with the gold mines, which are reported as most valuable, have been discovered—unquestionable indications of coal in one direction, and copper in the other. Advices such as these are valuable, not only in insuring a fulfilment of the promise made in the first instance, but also in affording a proof that there is another source of benefit derivable by those who have invested their capital in the enterprise. The certificates, we are informed, will be issued on the arrival of the agent, who will leave New York on the 25th hard.

We understand that the works of the Colonial Gold Company at Rother-

the arrival of the agent, who will leave New York on the 23th inst.

We understand that the works of the Colonial Gold Company at Rotherhithe, for the reduction of gold and silver pres (the latter being shipped to this country
in large quantities from Chill and Peru), are in a state of forwardness, and that a first
parcel of gold area, about 20 tons, have been received there for experiments.

By the arrival of the Royal West India Mail Company's steamer Parana,
on the 18th instant, advices were received of the arrival at Valparaiso of the Ellea
Simpaon, laden with the machinery of the Carsons Creek Consolidated Mining Company: the captain expected to reach San Francisco by the end of December.

Private letters from Jamaica give a very encouraging account of the prospects of copper mining in that island, and it is stated "that copper will yet make
Jamaica more wealthy than ever she was in her palmy sugar days." The Jamaica
Copper Company have received by the Parana a lump of nearly solid copper, weighing about 196 lbs., from the main lode of the Mount Vernon Mine.

Mr. S. H. Armitage has resigned the nursershin of the South Austra-

Mr. S. H. Armitage has resigned the pursership of the South Austra-in Copper Mining Company.

copper company have received by the Parama a lump of nearly solid copper, weighing about 196 ibs, from the main lode of the Mount Vernon Mine.

Mr. S. H. Armitage has resigned the pursership of the South Australian Copper Mining Company.

With almost the single exception of yesterday, the gold mining shares throughout the week have experienced great depression—the premiums on many descriptions having been disappearing with great rapidity, and the comparison of the prices now current with those that ruled a few weeks past exhibit a marked depreciation, which appeared to be in a great measure in auticipation of a further rise in the Bank of England discount. This measure was adopted on Thursday, but the effect on this market had already been "discounted," and the consequence is that prices yesterday actually experienced a slight rally. This depression has not been confined to one particular class, but has affected all. The New Granada Company have received advices that a shipment of 24 lbs. of gold-dust has been consigned to them from the Frontino Mine, lately purchased by the company. It has been currently reported that the Nouveau Monde and Agua Fria Companies have received advices from their agents, but these have not been communicated to the proprietary, and the impression is that they are unflavourable; and from private information, we are led to understand that in nearly every case where the proprietary has been mixed, the Americans have monopolised the lion's share. The arrivals of gold from Australia this week have been 96,793 ozs., worth 387,800t; while the shipments known to be made, and not yet arrived, amount to 370,467 ozs., of the value of 1,432,090t. The shipments of gold to this country since previous advices have been nearly 2,000,000t. This has produced a favourable feeling, though it was somewhat neutralised by the re-actionary state of the money market. The average yield from Victoria is about 400,000t, per week; while the produce of New South Wales has likewise considerably increased: 40 boxe

A measure has been decided upon by the Committee of the Stock Ex-A measure has been decided upon by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, of the utmost importance to holders and speculators in the new mining shares. After the lat Yeb, none of them will be allowed to mark in the Official List, unless they are registered, and thus compelled to be conveyed by transfer; but a reservation is made in favour of those which shall have fixed an early day after that date for registration. This step will certainly tend to check all attempts at forgery, should any of the gold shares attain light rates of premium; while, on the other hand, the cost of the stamp on every transfer will, most probably, act injuriously, and prevent the transaction of much legitimate speculative business. This important step on the part of the Stock Exchange will, it is considered, tend permanently to maintain the intrinsic value of shares in legitimate undertakings; while it will form a complete barrier to the introduction of bubble schemes.

DUBLIN, JANUARY 21.—Mining Company of Ireland (7L), 13%; ditto for account, 13% %; Mizen Head Copper Mine (10s. paid), %; Australian Freehold (1L paid), for account, 1½ ½; Eritish Australian Gold Mine (1L paid), 1½; ditto for account, 1½; Nouveau Monde Mine (1L paid), 22½.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Henwood and Molyneux report: There appears to be an improved feeling in this market for mine shares, and transactions have taken place in Reeth Consols at improved rates, Great Wheal Tonkins to a good extent at 25s. to 20s., Leed Fortunes at previous rates, Wheal Prockers at 20s.; Hennocks, East Gunnis Lake, East Tamars, West Ding Dongs, Rix Hill, South West Pinenix, Crebors, and Langfords, inquired for.

HULL JANUARY 21.—Our correspondents (Messrs, T. W. Flint and Co.) state that

HULL, JANUARY 21.—Our correspondents (Mesars, T. W. Flint and Co.) state that mining shares have been in steady request, and there seems a disposition to do more business in these securities generally. Tremaynes have receded, being now offered below 30l., having been done here a fraction under 35 since reported on last week. Wellingtons rather more inquired for. Alfred Consols are decidedly improving in request, and are advancing. Trannacks and East Tamars good, especially the latter. East Gunnis Lakes offered at a slight advance on late prices, without finding buyers.

LEAD ORES £17 0 0 16 19 6 16 15 5 16 7 6 16 2 6 15 12 6 15 12 6 15 6 0 15 0 0 14 2 6 Sold at Carmarthen, on the 8th January.

Mines. Vale of Towy Price per ton. £15 1 6 .... 15 0 0 .... 13 10 0 ... Purchasers. Sims, Willyams, & Co. Walker, Parker, & Co. Tamar Smelting Co. 13 15 10 0

Sold on the Mine on the 15th Janu 8 40 £17 15 0

20 16 4 6

55 17 10 0

29 17 10 0

10 19 4 6

5 19 15 0

4 18 0 6 R. Michell & Son.
J. T. Treffry.
Tamar Company.
Michell and Son.
J. T. Treffry.
Michell and Son. Wheal Golden Consols Penhale Consols Herodsfoot East Wheal Rose Sold on the Mine, on the 17th January. ...... 45 ........ £26 10 6 ...... J. T. Treffry.

BLACK TIN.

Mines. Tens c. q. lbs. Creeg Braws........ 1 10 2 7 St. Michael Penkevil 0 17 0 3 Sold on the Mine. .....20 0 0 0 ..... £62 10 0 ... £1250 0 0-

COPPER ORES.

Sampled December 29, and sold at Swansea, January 18,

Mines.	Tons.	Pro	oduce.	P	rice.		Mines.	Tons.	Prod	ucc.	P	rice	
Cobre	89 .		14% :	E 17	18	0	Ballymurtag	h 64 .	3	K	£4	1	6
ditto	82 .		14%	. 19	0	0	ditto	49 .	5		6	0	0
ditto	80 .		15%	. 18	12	0							0
ditto	68		17	20	13	6		n. 84	15	Š	19	8	6
ditto	64		2416	29	4	6		69	10	×	13	11	6
ditto	58		24	. 29	10	6		69	10		12	2	0
ditto	48		24	. 28	13	6	French Slag	40	1	¥	1	8	0
ditto	12		73%	89	15	0	ditto	10		Ý	-	_	
ditto	10		1736	21	12	0	Australian	11	39	¥	46	7	0
ditto	9		7430	85	0	6	Noath Slag			W	ithe	iray	WD.
ditto	92	*****	16%	. 2	7	6	ditto	3	1	36	1	15	6
ditto	40		2332	25	3 11	6	ditto	1	14		15	14	0
ditto	11		67%	. 8	3 2	6	Connorree	1	58	14	70	0	0
ditto	6	*****	19	2	1 14	6	Clyne	1	10		11	0	0
				T	TA	L F	RODUCE.						
Cohre		660		716	11	0	Anstrolian		11	P	500	17	

.... 156 .... 153 .... 69 .... 40 · COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. ### CHASED.

### £1403 10

1405 18

2431 11

3479 6

2478 12

5697 16

3244 6

1791 8

16 6 Copper Miners' Company
Preeman and Co.
Grenfell and Sons.
Sims, Willyams, and Co.
Vivian and Sons.
Williams, Foster, and Co.
Mines Itoyal
English and Australian Company
F. Bankart
F. Bankart 66 68 247 138

Copper ores for sale February 1.—Cuba 116, 105, 100, 90, 79, 40, 33—Cobre 115, 106, 102, 58, 53, 49, 20, 13—Total amount, 1079 tons.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, January 20.

Mines.	Tons		Price	e.	Mines.	Tons.	Pri	ce.	
Devon Gt. Co Wheal Josi	ah 121	£	7 9	6	West Caradon ditto	40	£12 1	3	6
ditto		5	15	6	St. Day United			5	6
ditto	102	1	3 3	6		76		3	6
ditto			1	6	ditto	51	. 15 1	17	0
ditto		1	9	0	ditto	43	. 5 1	13	6
ditto			3 19	0	ditto	41		6	0
		4	1 17	0	ditto	30		2	6
ditto		10	0	0	Bedford United	93	. 8	9	6
ditto		4	18	6		67		12	6
ditto			6	6	Hingston Down	79		17	6
		1	3 3	6		77		1	6
ditto		1	5	6	Wheal Friendsh			10	6
ditto		1	1 16	0		57		11	6
ditto			12	6	Fowey Consols	72	11	6	0
ditto			5 1	0	ditto			12	6
	a 99		8 19	6	Wheal Franco			18	0
			7 9	6	Callington Kelly			9	G
ditto			7 6	6	Wheal Crebor	49		13	6
ditto			8 1	6	Feock Copper Re	culus 45		1	6
	my103		8 5	6	Tamar Slag			10	6
			8 16	6	East Crowndale			17	
			4 14	0	ditto			2	
Wheal Ma	ria 62		4 19	0	Devon and Cour			13	•
West Carado			0 4	6			. 3	3	i
		1	0 17	6		8		7	7
	70			6	THE DEWEL		0	•	•
anto		1		AL I	PRODUCE.				

£1132 14 6 431 4 0 333 19 6 719 1 6 543 7 6 204 8 404 19 6 302 13 0 66 16 0 Average Standard £132 0 0 | Average £8 14 0

Average Price per ton £8 14 0

Quantity of Ore 3411 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 256 tons 19 cwts.

Amount of Money £29,753 15 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £152 5 0.—Average Produce ...... 6%

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1321. 0s.—Produce, 7%.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal. Tons. Amount.

Mines Royal. 34 £ 228 18 9
Vivian and Sons 601 5636 8 0
Freeman and Co. 223 2049 13 3
Grenfell and Sons 622 4575 14 0
Crown Counpany 59 483 0 9
Sims, Willyams, and Co. 342 3656 12 5
Williams, Foster, and Co. 635 7435 13 0
English and Australian Co. 298 2776 3 3
Mason and Elkington 165 1132 7 0
Copper Miners' Company 241 1762 19 3 Total tons..... ..... 3411

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels—United Mines 140—Perran St. George 738—Consolidated Mines 434—Trevis-key 253—South Caradon 224—Par Consols 217—South Tolgus 136—Wheal Clifford 125—Trethellan 117—Wheal Ellen 66—Wheal Bays 54—East Wheal Leisure 23—East Tolgus 24—Great Wheal Leisure 23—North Wheal Busy 16.—Total, 3192 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Tineroft 802—Wheal Seton 674—Wheal Basset 638—North Pool 387—East Wheal Crofty 335—Condurrow 261—Camborne Venn 221—Fowey Consols 201—East Pool 200—South Wheal Frances 191—Dolcoath 162—North Rookear 35—Wheal Vyvjan 42—Pentire Glaze 25—Wheal Gorland 8.—Total, 4355 tons.

# Notices to Correspondents.

must draw their own conclusions.

Balson Mine,—"Huel" (Lelant) complains that, through misrepresentation, several parties were induced to sell their shares in this mine. It was asserted that the "tin was cut out:" some London holders took alarm, to the advantage of those who, by seeking advice, were assured of the incorrectures of the rumour.

J. T. (Tewkesbury).—We know not whether the Patent Law Reform League, or the Patent Law Amendment Association, is still in existence; at all events, they have made no stir lately, although, as will be seen by some observations in another column, the working of the new Patent Law requires looking after pretty closely. Apply to Mr. Campin, patent office, 156, Strand.

Carn Brea rate of dues are at 1-19th, the new lease being at the latter rate from 1850. The sale of tin from this mine averages 1500, per month.

Our attention has been called to a letter from an "experienced correspondent" in the

The sale of tin from this mine averages 1500l, per month.

Our attention has been called to a letter from an "experienced correspondent" in the Daily News, signed "An Alarmist." The letter is headed, "Are Gold Companies Legal?" But the observations of the writer are equally applicable to all joint-stock companies, whose regulations bring them within the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 110. The subject is one of such vast importance that we willingly yield to the wishes expressed by several of our correspondents, who are anxious to know the views we entertain with respect to it. Owing to the press of other matter, and the consequent want of space, we are unfortunately precluded from entertaining the subject this week, but in our next we will call the attention of our readers to such observations upon it as we may have to make.

OREAT CRINING MINE.—"A Shareholder "(Salishney) inquiries whether there have

observations upon it as we may have to make.

Great Crinkis Mine.—"A Shareholder" (Salisbury) inquiries whether there has been a meeting held of this company, which was formed in July last, and shares ever since quoted at a premium; and whether the steam-engine has been set to work, as promised in the early part of this month! From inquiries made, we understand there has been no meeting convened or engine purchased; and if he requires further information, he must write the secretary in Austinfriars. Share holders ought always to do so, before applying to us.

"T. W. R." (Redruth) should have appended his name to his letter, as a guarantee to us of sincerity. We have reason to believe that much cause exists for consure; but the proper course would be to convene a meeting, and allow the committee an opportunity of explanation, and, possibly, of rectifying some of the cvils supposed to have resulted from their mismanagement.

"V." (Person).—Application for negets, under the New Act, may be made either by

supposed to have resulted from their mismanagement.

V." (Preston).—Application for patents, under the New Act, may be made either by filing a provisional specification, which is merely a brief description of the nature of the invention—that is, a general statement of what the invention comprises—for instance, in the case of the well-known patent of Watt for the steam-engine, had there been any provisional specification deposited, it would simply have stated that the invention consisted in the use of a vessel, or chamber, distinct from the ordinary cylinder, wherein to effect the condensation of the steam, without giving drawings and details; or a complete specification may be filed, with the application for a patent, which must give all details and particulars. In the former case, a complete specification will have to be filed, with which will have to be filed within six months after the date of the application; and in the latter, no further specification will have to be filed, or can be received. Apply to Mr. Campin, patent law agent, 156, Strand.

Received, - "J. H." (Ballydehob) - "R. G." (Maynooth) - "S. B." - "J. E. P." - "E. G." - "W. C. W."

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—So much interest being evinced for information respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a panuallet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the Mining Journal. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

• • It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,

Mining Journal Office,
25, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

ost-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietor

# THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 22, 1853.

We have now the pleasing task to submit to our readers a statistical account, clearly showing the profits derived at forty-eight of our mines in Cornwall and Devon during the year just terminated, classed under the various districts, and particularising the capital originally advanced in each of the mines—say, 498,196/.—which brought them into a state of

amount to 253,057*L*, being upwards of 50 per cent. on the capital invested. Thirdly,—The total amount that has been paid in dividends in the said 48 mines, from the time they first became profitable, and including all up to the end of December last, which amount to 2,346,124*L*, or nearly 475 per cent. on the original outlay. condly,-The dividends paid thereon during the year 1852, which

### GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES. IN DEVON DISTRICT.

Mines   Shares   Shares   Position   Property market value   Property val							1	N DE	VON	D181	CRI	CT.								1037		0.0074	
Total		Exmouth and Adams Devon Consols Bedford United Rix Hill	4280 1024 4000 1948	********	£4 1 2 3	10 0 15 10	0	£19,20 1,02 11,00 6,81		45 6 0 19	6 0	4	1,605 6,080 3,800 389	*******	295 4 0	7 0 2 8	6 0 0	£1,605 302,080 16,400 778 300,561	********	27 % 420 9 %	***	£32,100 430,080 38,000 7,305	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING
Dec   Consols   Cap		South Tamar	9000	*******		7	6	12,37		D 24	0	-	4,500		0	10		-	·y	6%	***	56,250	
Part Comosle		Total	202															£625,924				£579,735	
Mary Ann														T.				2.00.00				and fact	í
Total		Mary Ann West Caradon South Caradon Trehane Great Polgooth East Wheal Rose Drake Walls Gonamena Phœnix	512 256 256 512 13750 128 2560 1024 200	* ******** ********* ******** ******* ****	5 20 2 0 3 50 7 12 30	5 10 12 0 0 5 5	0 0 6 0 0 0	2,686 5,120 640 320 41,256 6,400 18,566 12,54 6,000		2 0 29 0 5 0 0 4 0 8 17 10 0 3 0 7 50 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	16	1,024 7,424 1,280 128 4,950 2,240 640 384 0,000	**************************************	23 198 265 14 0 2245 0 0 240	5 5 0 12 10 0 5 7 0	0 0 6 0 0	11,894 50,752 67,840 7,488 6,875 287,360 640 384 48,000	***************************************	27 250 145 27 416 255 534 11 750	***	13,824 64,000 37,120 13,824 61,875 32,640 14,720 - 11,264 150,000	The state of the s
Polberro									-	0 3	0 .	-		*******	1	9	0		*******	436	***		
Colberto   1000   E13 0 0   E15,000   E1 0 0   E10 0   E4 5 0   E4,250   E13   E13,000	-	Total					*******	£115,72	2			£4	4,680					£628,603			,	£530,567	
United Mines																							
United Mines		Polberro	1000	******	£15	0	0	£15,000	)	£ 1 (	0	£	1000 .	******	£i	5	0	£4,250		£13		£13,000	
Wheal Clifford					I	N	GWI	NNAF	ANI	KE	A	DIS	TRI	CT.									
The Red Ruth District   State   Stat		Wheal Clifford Treviskey Wheal Jane	250 120 256	*********	100 130 8	0 0	0	25,000 15,600 2,048		1 8 39 15	0 .	. 4	352 1,770 256	*******	293	8	0	35,160 256	*********	150 125	***	37,500 15,000 3,840	
South Toigus		Total	111818881	*********								-						£41,268				£208,340	
Total   E3,376   E30,685   E30,685   E30,685   E30,686																							
North Roskear		Wheal Buller	256 256					£1,280		£97 10 23 0	0	£2	4,960 5,888	********	£220 56	0	0	£56,320 14,336	********	£940 215			
Wheal Basset		Total		*********	*******	*****	********	£5,37	6			£3	0,848					£70,656				£295,680	
Wheal Basset							12	ILL	GAN	DI	TR	IC	T.							30		*	
The Camboune   District   State   District   Camboune   District   Camboune		North Basset Carn Brea Tincroft North Pool	1000 6000 200	********	15 7 22	0 0.	0	£2,62 30 15,00 42,00 4,50		£85 0 6 6 0 10 35 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	62	1,760 1,500 6,000 3,150 7,000 6,697	*******	212 6 263	6 8 8	0 0 0	7,800 212,000 38,400 52,600	*********	11 90 12% 225	***	66,000 90,000 75,000 45,000	
Wheal Seton   198   £107   0   £21,186   £27   0   £5,346   £227   10   0   £45,045   £200   £39,690     North Roskear   149   10   0   0   1,490   6   10   0   910   237   10   0   33,250   180   25,240     Condurrow   256   20   0   0   5,120   12   0   0   3,072   25   0   0   6,400   115   29,440     Total   £27,766   £9,328   £54,695   £94,240		Total						£73,92	7			£4	6,107					£451,432				£460,120	
North Roskear							1 N																
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		North Roskear Conductow	140 256	*******	20	0	0	1,400 5,120		6 10	0		3,072	*******	237	10	0	33,250 6,400	*******	180		25,200 29,440	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										REA	GF	D	ISTI	RICT									
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Wheal Trumpet Great Work St. Aubyn and Grylls	100 119 1024	*********	£33 95 100 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	£14,190 9,500 11,900 3,07	2	£10 0 20 6 29 6	0 0	£	4,300 2,000 8,451 896		£17 25 149	0	0	2,500 17,731 896	*********	135 170	***	13,500 20,230 7,680	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Total						£38,66	2			£1	0,647					£28,652				£67,210	
Audit design des		Balleswidden Botallack Levant St, Ives Consols Spearne Consols Tremayne Reeth Margaret West Providence Wheal Owles	1624 100 160 94 1024 1024 240 112 1024 80	**************************************	11 182 2 80 4 9 20 79 5	16 5 10 10 0 0 12 10 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£14,33 18,27 18,25 400 7,52 4,09 9,85 4,92 8,84 5,12 5,81		£3 3 1 4 25 10 2 0 21 0 2 0 3 10 10 10 10 10		£l	6,128 1,948 2,550 320 1,974 2,048 3,072 2,520 392 9,752 967		10 470 1036 875 7 9 40 196 15	14 10 0 0 11 5 10 0 10	0	17,377 47,050 163,760 82,250 7,731 9,472 9,720 21,952 15,872 5,812	#1400000 #140000 #140000 #140000 #140000 #140000	10 265 135 125 10 30 52% 117		16,240 26,500 21,600 11,750 10,240 30,720 12,600 13,104 56,320 16,000	
		Total	erelines.	OUROTON.		*****	munic	201,12	,		_	242	9/1			_		F-110,011				254,194	

certes it would be difficult to name the Governmental board that has not been used as a screen for the ignorance, the incapacity, or wrong doing of its members; and yet, although the public very generally concurs in this proposition, having found its truth too often verified, yet gullible Jonx Bull is still as willing as ever to carry out plans of reform by deposing old officers and institutions, and creeting boards of commissioners in their place,—a notable example of which we have in the recent Patent Law Amendment Act, which vested the administration of patent reform in a nice little junta of ex officionembers, all legal dignitaries, doubtless learned in the statutes at large, but of no large knowledge of practical science and the arts; and although her Majesty is empowered by the Act to appoint other members, no one has yet been appointed, although the commissioners have had sense enough to fortify their position by annexing Mr. Benner Woodenort, C.E., to their staff, as assistant to the commissioners, principally to superintend the preparation of the indices and arrangement of the records, for which he is every way qualified. Beyond this, all that has been done, if good, has been due to the retention of certain old officials, practically acquainted with patent matters; and, if evil, to the new board, and its own proper offspring.

Thus, although the Act was passed full three months before it came into operation, no proper offsee was provided (nor has one yet been opened to its members; and yet, although the public very generally concurs in this

operation, no proper office was provided (nor has one yet been opened to the public), and no rules were issued till a few days before the day of commencement, and then these rules were such that they had to be abro-gated soon after, and till after several different sets of rules had been issued gated soon after, and till after several different sets of rules had been issued no workable ones were obtained; these, however, promised, mirable dictu, a commodious office, prescribed that no documents or drawings should be received that had not the exact number of inches, covered by the writings, drawings, &c.; and set forth a rigid rule that one invention only should be contained in one patent, so that, if possible, two or more fees might be drawn out of the pocket of the luckless inventor; for, be it observed, the Patent Board is composed of the law officers (the Attornies-General of England, Ireland, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Solicitors-General of England, Ireland, and Societaell, any of whom are to be referred to the give the Ireland, and Scotland), any of whom are to be referred to to give the authorization for passing letters patent; though, somehow or other, the can arrive at them), showing the value of the 48 mines to be at this moment estimated at 2.533,086l, which is upwards of 500 per cent. more. So that, adding the amounts together—i.e., the total actually paid in dividends on the 48 mines—aay, 2.346,121l., and the present market value of them, 2,533,086l., make 4,879,210l., or nearly 10 times the original cost. Classed in the various districts as the mines are, our readers will have but little trouble in comparing one with the other, as to results. That they vary is evident; for instance, six mines in Devon have received nearly 10 times their outlay back again, and are estimated to be worth nearly in times the original amount expended—two of them being the Great Wheal Friendship and the Devon Great Consols; the latter having already paid 302,080l. in dividends, and before the end of the present month the fortunate holders will receive the bi-monthly one then payable. At Redruth the two mines of Wheal Buller and South Tolgus, on an outlay and reland, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Scotlands and Scotland), any of whom are to be referred to to give authorization for passing letters patent; though, somehow or other, ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL of England have agreed to divide

Redruth the two mines of Wheal Buller and South Tolgus, on an outlay of 5376l. only, have divided profits amounting to 30,848l. during the last 12 months, and altogether 70,656l.; and the certainty of continuance causes the shares in them to be eagerly sought for in the market, where the joint value is estimated to be 295,680l.: the two latter sums added together give 366,336l., which is sixty-eight times the amount of original empirical embarked in these two calculate mines.

Satisfactory as this must appear, there is not a shadow of doubt but that the year we have just commenced will terminate with equally good increases. The present high standard of copper (such as we have not seen since 1809), and the advancing price of tin and lead, not only insure as large an amount of dividends for the time to come, but warrant us in feeling convinced they will show a great excess on the half-year ending June next, as compared with June, 1852.

Tin has this week advanced 5l. per ton; blocks and ingots, to 5l. 7s. per cent. The demand for this article, as well as for copper and lead, is beyond the power of the smelters to supply, and there is every probability of this state of affairs lasting for some months to come.

In our next Journal we shall give similar statistical accounts of the Welsh, Irish, Scotch, and the Poreign Mines.

"Boards are only fit to make screens of," says Jeremy Bentham; and | right knowledge of each other, it has dissipated antiquated and barbarous prejudices, and has succeeded, to a very considerable and beneficial extent in consolidating hitherto adverse and varied sections of the human race into a community advantageons to its several positions, and ancillary to the great commercial projects of other nations, more susceptible of, and amenable to, the acknowledged laws of civilisation. This influence on the essentially manufacturing and commercial nations has been still more marked, and commensurate with the great advances which the human mind in a brief space has made towards that perfection which it is, and mind in a brief space has made towards that perfection when it is, and from the beginning has been, destined to attain. It is now rightly understood by every intelligent community, that the development of the resources appertaining to its fellow people is increasing the relative value of those of which it is itself possessed; for civilisation supplies wants and creates them, and so on to the extension of all the means by which humanity is elevated and refined.

The relations of America and England strongly and truly exemplify this position; and whether we recent the was field of all that is conducted to

position; and whether we regard the vast field of all that is conducive to social interest to be found in the former, or the transcendant powers, moral and physical, by which our own country dispenses benefits to all, and in doing so extends her dominions and secures her greatness, we are and in doing so extends her dominions and secures her greatness, we are compelled to acknowledge that they are each but fulfilling their mission—one of usefulness, illimitable and undefined. There is daily occurring some event or other important to the well-being of the commercial interest of our Transatlantic neighbours and ourselves. The discovery of new coalfields in Virginia, United States, is a valuable item in the estimate of advantages; more valuable than, perhaps, the generality of persons would conceive it to be. To arrive at a just and politic conclusion on this head, the vast and increasing medium of communication—vix, steam-power—must be considered; and to supply that power in its most distant ramifications, with the most effective and easiest obtained appliances, is, perhaps, one of the first of our commercial desiderats; while, be it remembered, the formation of more extensive coal depôts, at given points, on the course of our Oriental and Australian steam-marine, has long been under the consideration of the influential interest by which it is directed. Such establishments, hitherto, could only be upheld at an enormous expense; but now that the rich and wifft-spread coal-fields discovered in Virginia are about being explored, it is to be rationally anticipated that the advent of a better order of things in this department of commerce is at hand. in this department of commerce is at hand,

We shall treat this matter simply on public grounds; but we are bound, and will do so without a bias towards any particular speculation which may be on the tapis, to point out the advantages which are accruable from may be on the tapis, to point out the advantages which are accruable from locality and carbonaceous peculiarities. Pennsylvania, up to the present time, has been the source from which, for the most part, supplies of coal were obtained for consumption, domestic and commercial, in America. And it is needless to say that the demand far exceeded the supply. An extract from the Money Article of the New York Herald, of December 15, 1852, and published by the promoters of a new company, now in course of formation under influential and favourable auspices—The Mount Carbon Chartererd Coal and I from Company, Fayette County, Virginia—gives a rather interesting statistical table, founded on an estimate of the increased consumption of coal in the United States for the next 10 years. The calculated increase is at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum— The calculated increase is at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum-

YEARS.		TONS.		YEARS.		TONS.
1852		5,041,289	-1	1857	************	10,139,821
1853		5,787,481		1858	************	11,660,802
1854		6,667,103	1	1859	************	13,409,922
1855		7,667,163	1	1860	************	15,426,415
1856	******************	8,817,243	1	1861		17,731,621

The above is considered, by competent authorities, to be much below The above is considered, by competent authorities, to be much below the mark; it will, however, afford some idea of the value to be attached to enterprises in the new coal-fields. And, as far as the quality of the products to be obtained can be judged of by the reports of inspectors, and the specimens submitted to us, the quantity and character of the coal are sufficient to awaken very pleasurable anticipations that the coal mines of Virginia will be quickly made subservient to the commercial interest of both America and this country. Cannel coal is found in the Fayette district in vast quantities. The seams of bitumunous coal are rich, numerous, and the aggregate thickness of all the coal seams (splint, Cannel, and bituminous) exceeds 30 ft. The trifling cost for conveying those coals to New Orleans, which is the great entropét for vessels in the trade for supplying coals to the Australian packet stations and Pacific Steam Company, is a consideration of great importance; and it is undeniable that the greatest

### STATISTICS OF THE METAL TRADE

		1844				1845.			1840.				1847.				1848.				1949.				1850.			1	851.				1852.	
SPELTERper ton	£22	12 6 t	o £22 1	15	£20	10 0 to 1	621	0 £	19 12 6 to	£19 1	5 £	219 10	0 to £1	0 0	£	14 15	0 to £1	5 0	£10	6 10	0 to £	16 12 6	61	6 7	6 to £	16 10	£1	9 0	0	-		£20 10	0	-
ENGLISH BAR-IRON 91			and the same	***	9 1	15 0	comf	***	10 0 0	1000	***	8 :	5 0 to	8 10		6 0	0 10	6 5	6	0 0	0	4000		5 7	6 to	5 10	***	9 0	0	gente		9 10	0	-
PIG-IRON IN WALES	4	0.0	cien	910	. 5	0 0 to	5 1	5	4 5 0 to	- 5	5	3	5 0 to	4 10		3 15	0 to	4 5	9	8 5	0 to	3 10 6		3 0	0 to	3 5	***	4 0	0 to	£4 5	0	4 0	0 to	£4
" . AT GLASGOW	3	2 6	_	000	4	2 6 to	4	5	3 17 6 to	4	0	2	5 0 to	2 8		2 7	6 to	2 8	5	2 8	0 to	2 9 6		2 4	6 to	2 6	***	8 15	0	_		3 14	6	-
WEDISH IRON,	10	0.0	code		11 1	10 0 to	12	0	11 10 0	_		11 1	5 0	-		11 0	0 to 1	2 0	1	1 0	0 to	11 10 (	1	1 10	0 to	12 0	1	0 15	0 to	11 6	0	10 15	0 to	11
SWEDISH KEG STEEL,	16	0.0	F	200	15	00	and	***	15 0 0 to	15 1	0	14 (	0 0	_	***	13 10	0 to 1	4 0	1	4 15	0 to	15 0 6	1	14 0	0 to	15 15	9	10 0	0	-	- ///	20 0	0	
OPPER, English Sheathingper lb									10d.				11d.						***		Did.		***		916d.				10%d.			-	In.	
Cakeper ton									88 10 0	-		98 (	0 0	_	***	79 10	0	-	8		0	OHD.	1	4 0	0							107 10	0.	-
IN, English Blockper owt	3	11 0	Name .		5	3.0	-	199	4 18 0	07000		4 5	2 0	-		3 18	6 to	3 19	4		0											5 3	-	_
, Foreign Banca	3	5 0	-	000	4 1	12 0	-	***	5 2 0								0																	_
Straits ,,	3	3 0	ana) -	910	4 1	10 .	-	***	4 18 0	-	***	4 (	0 0	-	100	4 2	0	4000		3 16	0 to	3 17 (	)	4 2	0 to	4 3		4 9	6 to	4 5	1.6	4 17		
rin-Plates, ICper box	1	5 0 t	0 11	11	1	9 0 to	11	3	1 7 0 to	11	3	1 :	3 0 to	1 10		1 6	0 to	1 10		1 8	0 to	1 8 6		1 7	6 to	1 - 8		1 8	6 .	_		1 15	0	
LEAD, English Pigper ton																																		-
" Spanish																																		_

cessity exists for supplying promptly, efficiently, and at a lower rate an at present exists, the fuel necessary for the steam service engaged in r distant and colonial traffic.

than at present exists, the fuel necessary for the steam service engaged in our distant and colonial traffic.

On the particular advantages to be derived by the embryo company, who possess the valuable coal-field in Fayette County, we shall not now enter, as Professor Ansted, F.R.S., will shortly arrive in England from his inspection of the property; and it is, therefore, but due to all parties to swait his report thereon. At the same time, we may express our conviction to the extent, that the enterprise is of great incalculable commercial importance. As to the capabilities of our coal districts, we must not be understood as undervaluing them in the slightest particular, when we any that commerce generally will be materially benefitted by the auxilliary produce of this district. In 1851, England and Wales alone consumed more than 35,000,000 tons of coal, and should the anticipated arrangement with France for the entrance of British coal at a lower rate of import be completed, the coal proprietary of the United Kingdom will be benefitted to a degree far beyond any advantages which are now in their possession. Here, perhaps, we may recur to the subject of the disciplina to be established mines. Where a duty is to be performed we shall not shrink from it, along hit may be felt that our condemnation of a system with which a very influential community are connected is too severe. The system is assailed non general grounds; it is pronounced to be bad, thoroughly, radically ad, and to mince the matter now would be criminal. Again, it is necesary to impress on the strangely apathetic convictions of coal mine owners a urgent necessity for the adoption of better regulations in their general anagement. Or must her doption of better regulations in their general anagement. Or must her force her would be original to interfere here such private rights are involved, be forced by rubile opinion to have a urgent necessity for the adoption of better regulations in their general imagement. Or must the Government, always disinclined to interfere here such private rights are involved, be forced by public opinion to have course to some defined compulsory process, by which the lives of the bouring mining population should be properly protected in the fathoms om which such wealth is poured forth on the country. Little do the nerality of those who bask in the warmth, and enjoy the happiness of arth and home, conceive by how many dangers the labouring executive hich assists in rendering that hearth and home cheerful is encompassed. re Mr. Badger, the coroner, who so judiciously presided at the inquest he victims of the Elsecarexplosion—presided, perhaps for the hundredth e—to unfold the history of his experience, it would be calamitous in extreme, and would still further evidence the absolute necessity of re-

m in our mining discipline.

Mining inspectors in England are not invested with sufficient powers,

we them an equal jurisdiction with those of Prussia and other Germanic

tes, and they will of themselves insure to a great extent a beneficial .ge. The mining proprietary are bound to set the example; they are cited to the bar of public opinion, and it is yet to be seen whether are worthy of acquital or conviction—cretâ an carbone notandi.

The golden continent of Australia still holds out her tempting bait to be discontent and sinewy labour from the mother-soil. And well may lift-breathing social ills look out from beneath the mouldy canopy of operation or privation, and yearn with intenser longing for the lesser ills freedom, coupled though they be with labour of the sterner sort, and sociation with the cripples of integrity and gentility. Yes: turnkey overty, heartless miser, thou shalt be robbed of thy victims, for moner misery shall cease. There is now wholesome ventilation for the retched charnel-houses of despair, and an exodus of much joy for the ill of men, whose pseudo masters trample them as dust, and under-pay e labour of their honest hands. Let employers beware. The labourer worthy of his hire: let him have it, or business will decrease, from mple inability to perform it. Another steamer may arrive with a golden eight. Another million may help to rouse the honest artisan, and solve to problem of abundance, were such solution any further needed. One hort year has made an amazing difference in the estimate of a valuable rigo. The items are so wast, that actuaries' calculations searce reach tem in the matter of assurance. They must now be greater in order to The golden continent of Australia still holds out her tempting bait to rgo. The items are so vast, that actuaries' calculations scarce reach erm in the matter of assurance. They must now be greater in order to ake them more than common-place. This greater is certain. It is an ithmetical progression. Triple the hands, and triple the yield. A man ay have the gold for picking up. No more natural or advantageous sition than this. A man is not a lazy inheritor and intervener of God's nshine—he is an industrious and persevering earner in a field of nug-ts. His wits run wanton, and his experience fails. No wonder that a runs riot, and sports his cettings in 20.cuines homest for his sexue. inshine—he is an industrious and persevering earner in a field of nugets. His wits run wanton, and his experience fails. No wonder that
is runs riot, and sports his gettings in 20-guinea bonnets for his spouse, or
0-guinea drives to cheat old Time. But, spending all, the second essay
rill outstrip the first; and the riot-runner in the second gain will know
to place—a brighter genius than debauchery will command, and home
lesires, those kindly vetoes on intemperance, will operate for good, and
urn the wandering spirit thither. Competence attained, waith nor
rant are cared for, and quiet productiveness of another kind foster the
ife-current of the future man. Not many months suffice for this. We
azard the prophecy: let it be gainsayed. Bullion, however, in Engand, is the very antipodes of bullion in Australia. In England it is
kuarded, and right prudently, within walls and locks, and bolts and bars
of secret make—Horns and Crurs stand solemn sentry. "Safe bind, safe
ind," is the bankers' motto. But where the gold comes from it lies out of
took it up. Leather bags will do very well, Messrs. Horns and Crurs,
t present, until the gold shall exceed the leathern provision of the flocks
and herds, and men be driven to devise other means for its temporary reention. It would, perhaps, be rather a stretch of the imagination to surnise a freight of gold exactly equivalent to the national debt! Perhaps
t would; but we don't know that. Some fine May morning might surrise us thus agreeably. This is, however, speculative. We must reaon more closely to the point. Victoria is now said to yield nearly 400,000/.
—week, or 20,000,000/. a-year! Have we fairly estimated this amount?
New South Wales is reported, and upon good authority, to be capable of
roducing twice as much as Victoria, in comparison with the labour emloyed! And this in the districts extending from the Liverpool Plains
in the north to Lake Bathurst on the south! Thither will set in the tide
of emigration, and the labour market will find its level. It i migration, and the labour market will find its level. It is an older ony—there is more land under cultivation—there are more habitations, colony—there is more land under cultivation—there are more habitations, lore cattle, more everything for sustentation; and competition will in a real measure prevent the advance of the prices of provision. We are arranged into these remarks by the lengthy and lachrymose letter to the committee of the Australian Gold Mining Company, which appeared in ur powerful contemporary's City Article, a few days back. In our humble pinion, the managers did not execute the trust reposed in them. They ad ample funds to pay the expenses of the staff, exorbitant though they hight be. These they ought to have paid, and escorted the men to the bid of enterprise. Surely the staff was not so ill chosen as to embrace a honesty of principle! Some would have retained their integrity, and the penses incurred might soon have been reimbursed. Why didn't they by some land, erect their machinery, and wash gold for others? The only spenses incurred might soon have been reimbursed. Why didn't they ay some land, erect their machinery, and wash gold for others? The only eret where occupation is without precedent, is to give the mon employed to best of the bargain, and they will fully appreciate organization and appropriate division of labour. But, as we before observed, in New South cales the case is different to Victoria, and such a fate is not likely to vait the gold companies that are fairly started to work on their own protects, exempt from the interference of strangers, and provided on the lot with ampliances and means to hoot.

ot with appliances and means to boot.

The Australian Agricultural Company, the Great Nugget Vein Company, and the Monarch Company, are destined, we think, to occupy a ominent place in the list of contributors to the influx of gold to this untry.

Their position, circumstances, and superior agency, place them

in the category of speculations of fair promise. There are contingencies, of course, but they are not insurmountable; and the influx of labour will certainly be incessant, as society is incessant, and will seek a ratus where labour can earn more than enough, and the greatest amount of creature-comforts can be obtained at the most moderate cost, and obtained with the least possible trouble, and loss of time. If gold be here at all—and it is fair to give credence to evidence we have heard, coming, as it does, backed up by the weightiest possible argument adduceable—to wit, the gold itself—we cannot, contrary to our judgment, evict our reason, and give the lie to income, when it is ours to tax it; or pour our plaint in watery cadences over runaway ruscality, or tardiness of will predominant in men selected for the escort of a mining staff, upon an expedition of admitted responsibility, difficulty, and delicacy. The fault of circumstances is, doubtless, a hindrance; but when men neither prevent nor prevail, it is much a fault and more a blunder.

In France, the contract of partnership is regulated by civil law, by the aws peculiar to commerce, and by the convention of parties. Thus go laws peculiar to commerce, and by the convention of parties. Thus governed, the French law recognises three kinds of commercial partnership:
—1, partnership in commandite, or with limited responsibility (Société en commandite); 2, anonymous partnership (Société anonyme); and 3, partnership in collective name (nom collectif). As the law in commandite is that upon which most French mining companies introduced to British capitalists are usually based, it may be useful, shortly, to consider with what powers or obligations the law of France clothes such associations; or, in other words, what are the legal terms upon which Englishmen embark their capital when they subscribe it to a French mining company established en commandite? To this end, attention is particularly requested to the following, which is deemed an accurate definition of such a partnership. A partnership in commandite is one which is contracted bepartnership. A partnership in commandite is one which is contracted between one or more partners (associés responsables et solidaires), responsible to the full extent of the debts of the partnership; and one or more mere share-holders (associés simples bailleurs de fonds), who are called commanditaires, or associés en commandite (Code de Com., art. 23). Such a partnership must be registered under a partnership name, which must include the name of one or of more of the partners responsible in solidum, or as the Code de Commerce, article 23, has it, des associés responsables et solidaires, The names of the commanditaires cannot be included in that of the firm, because it is upon the names of the associés responsables et solidaires alone, and not upon those of the associés simple bailleurs de fonds, that the association recommends itself to the credit of the world.

It is true the mere commanditaire is not liable for the debts of his partnership. artnership. A partnership in commandite is one which is contracted be

ciation recommends user to the credit of the world.

It is true the mere commanditaire is not liable for the debts of his partnership, beyond the amount which he has invested, or which he has become bound to invest in such partnership. L'associé commanditaire n'est passible des pertes que jusqu' à concurrence des fonds qu'il a mis ou du mettre dans la société (Code de Com., art. 26). Les associés ne sont passibles que de la perte du montant de leur intérêt dans la société. But this limited liability is liable to be enlarged by certain acts of the commanditaire, as will be presently seen.

presently seen.

As a set off against the above-mentioned limited liability, the mere

mmanditaire labours under a disqualification, which is seldom or never commanditaire labours under a disqualification, which is seldom or never stated in those prospectuses which so vauntingly recommend their associations because formed in commandits. The disqualification is that to which we alluded above—namely, that the commanditaire must not, in any way, interfere with the management or concerns of his partnership, nor be employed for the business of the partnership, even by agency or procuration. So distinct is the French law upon this point, and so important is it to English capitalists, that we here give the entire article in its original tongue—\*L'associé commanditaire ne peut faire aucun acte de gestion, ne être employé pour les affaires de la société même en vertu de procuration (Code de Com., art. 27). If, however, a commanditaire should interfere with the management of the concerns of his partnership, he at once becomes an associé responsable et solidaire—that is, liable to the extent of all his worldly goods for all the debts and liabilities of his partnership (\*L'associé commanditaire est oblige solidairement avec les associés en nom collectif pour toutes les debts et engagemens de la société.

We have now detailed the salient points of the law in commandite, and

commanditaire est oblige solidairement avec les associés en nom collectif pour toutes les debts et engagemens de la société).

We have now detailed the salient points of the law in commandite, and we doubt not but the greater portion of those who unadvisedly risk their capital in foreign mines are altogether unacquainted with their legal position, which in truth, though very simple, is not either important or protective. In a word, a mere commanditaire is looked upon by the French law as one who lends his money only to the undertaking; and because he looks to its success for repayment, he is liable only to the amount of the money so lent; so that such an one is in nearly the same position as any third person who lends his money to an association to abide its success. Also, as well, this commanditaire, as the mere lender of money, cannot interfere with the management of the partnership, without becoming a veritable partner, and liable to the last penny of his estate. Our own opinion upon the whole matter is, that the commercial code of this country, with all its alleged defects, together with the Cost-book System, offers systems of commercial association by far more comprehensive, equitable, and simple, than the French law en commandite. Of course, we do not pretend to state that the English hav is available in France, but merely submit that, in our opinion, of the two systems the English is incomparably the best and most practical. It would, indeed, have been remarkable, had so commercial anation as this been found to be behind its neighbour on so important a subject, after so many years of friendly intercourse and reciprocity of sentiment. intercourse and reciprocity of sentiment.

The crowded, incessant, and still rapidly-increasing traffic throughout the principal, and even secondary streets of the metropolis, calls loudly for some remedial measures, by which not only the carriage-roads may be relieved from the pressure and hindranees to which they are now subject, but give more freedom to foot-passengers, who are at present put to continual jostling and much inconvenience. In the Mining Journal of the 1st inst., we inserted a notice of a projected railway communication between London and Westminster Bridges, for which a company is formed, and the requisite measures adopted for obtaining the necessary Parliamentary sanction, the proposal including a subsequent junction with all the railways having their termini in London. In addition to this, Mr. P. M. Parsons, C.E., of Duke-street, Adelphi, has just designed a comprehensive and much more extensive plan for accomplishing the same end, I and which the author suggests should be carried out as one undertaking, by a company to be formed for the purpose. It is proposed to commence at Brentford, where it forms a junction with the South-Western Railway, to Isleworth, Staines, and Windsor. It then proceeds and the Western Railways; it then proceeds along the south western and Great Western Railways; it then proceeds along the south wark-bridge, were it divides into two branches, one crossing King William and other streets to join the Bluckwall, and by it the Eastern Counties and Great Northern Railways; and the other by means of a skow bridge across the river, connects it with the Brighton and South Coast, the South-Eastern, North Kent, and Greenwich lines.

The system proposed for the construction of the viaduets is, that instead of simply building a series of arches, supported on solid piers, as is mentary sauction, the proposal including a subsequent junction with all the railways having their termini in London. In addition to this, Mr. P. M. Parsons, C.E., of Duke-street, Adelphi, has just designed a comprehensive and much more extensive plan for accomplishing the same end, and which the author suggests should be carried out as one undertaking, by a company to be formed for the purpose. It is proposed to commence at Brentford, where it forms a junction with the South-Western Railways, to Isleworth, Staines, and Windsor. It then proceeds eastward, skirting Turnham Green and Chiswick, to North-end, Hammersmith, to a junction with the West London, which connects it to the London and North Western and Great Western Railways; it then proceeds along the south ster-bridge. It then passes along the north bank of the Thames to Southster-bridge, were it divides into two branches, one crossing King William and other streets to join the Blackwall, and by it the Eastern Counties and Great Northern Railways; and the other by means of a skow bridge across the river, connects it with the Brighton and South Coast, the South-Eastern, North Kent, and Greenwich lines.

The system proposed for the construction of the viaduct, arched over at right-angles to the main arches, forming a series of groined arches, in the space between the safest, shortest, most direct, expeditious, and in every way the most eligible route for intermarine communication for large ships between the two occans. Further, in addition to the great beauth, and the colonisation of the elevated table lands of the interior production with the West London, which connects it to the London and North Western and Great Railways; in the proceeds along the route to western and treet which forest, where, at certain elevations, the productions both of the total will appear to the colonisation of the elevated table lands of the interior production of the very fertile lands and merchants, it will lead to the eclivate and hereful which the opening of the Andrea Proceed

which handsome shops are to be built, the fronts inwards, and, by a little requisite architective decoration, form handsome arcades. These would form direct communication between the several streets, and Mr. Parsons is sanguine that good rents would be obtained. The viaduet along the bank of the river to be carried on compound iron girders, supported on iron columns, 150 ft. apart, resting on piers formed by sinking iron cylinders, filling them with concrete, and finished with brickwork, and masonry, standing slightly above high-water mark. The skew bridge across the river to be constructed in a similar manner, but in gaps of not less them river to be constructed in a similar manner, but in spans of not less than

250 feet.

In estimating the cost of this undertaking, which, considering the value.

In estimating the cost of this undertaking, which, considering the value. In estimating the cost of this undertaking, which, considering the value of land and house property in the localities through which it runs, and the interests involved, will be no small item, Mr. Parsons puts down for land and compensation, 751,9504, works, plant, rolling stock, &c.,755,1384,10s.; parliamentary and other miscellaneous expenses, 100,0004.; and 10 per cent. for contingencies, 160,7084. 17s., gives a total cost of the main lino only of 1,767,7974. 7s. Then we have a spacious Grand Central Station in Scotland-yard, with separate lines for each railway, and numerous entrances, passengers' waiting-rooms, offices, &c., 223,0044., which, with the branch lines to the West London, Blackwall, South-Western, and London-bridge Railways, gives a total estimate of 2,809,5114. 9s. 5d., on which a gross revenue is calculated of 451,2564. 2s. 2d., giving a profit, after allowing 40 per cent for working expenses, 270,7534. 12s. 6d., or 9.63 per cent. on the capital.

after allowing 40 per cent for working expenses, 270,753/. 12s. 6d., or 9.63 per cent. on the capital.

Now, although the scheme is feasible and comprehensive enough, there is an objection to some parts of the route, and we think there are other circumstances in operation, which militates against its success. In the first place, the London and Westminster Railway Company is formed, and are before Parliament, occupying 2 miles 2 chains of ground between Westminster and London Bridges, which Mr. Parsons draws into his scheme, and at an expense of about 300,000\(\text{\chi}\), proposes the construction of a railway, and subsequently for which another application to Parliament will be made, with road and footway over, which will accomplish the grand desideratum of easing the streets of an excessive population; while they propose in the next session to seek for powers to join all the other lines, though not in a similar way to Mr. Parsons's plan. The skew bridge, as proposed between London and Southwark Bridges, involves an unnecessary amount of river construction, and will certainly be anything but as proposed between London and Southwark Bridges, invoives an unnecessary amount of river construction, and will certainly be anything but an ornamental feature; while another objection is the large outlay for a comparatively short line; and further, it will clash with the company formed for carrying out Mr. Pearson's plan for a Grand Central Terminus, who are also going to Parliament; a plan which gives greatly increased facilities for traffic, and having the grand terminus in Victoria-street and Smithfield, it can be put in connection with all the London railways, at considerable less expense than by a central station at Charing-cross.

In last week's MINING JOURNAL we inserted some remarks on the prospectus of the Australlan Durect Steam Navigation Company; and the subject is one of so much national importance that we again revert to it, particularly as the notice of a pamphlet on the Isthmus of Darien Ship Canal, by Dr. Cullen, just published by Efficient Awillson, Royal Exchange, gives an opportunity of calling attention to the fact, that when once established this company would possess present and prospective advantages not surpassed, and which it would be difficult too highly to appreciate. The site for the ship canal proposed by Dr. Cullen is from Port Escoscés, or Caledonia Bay, at the head of the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, to the Gulf of San Miguel, by the River Savana, on the Pacific, a distance of only 39 miles. Port Escoscés is entirely uninhabited; a few Indian huts are scattered at a distance, and about two leagues up the river is another Indian settlement. From the shore a plain extends for nearly two miles to the base of a ridge of hills, divided by transverse valleys, running parallel to the coast, whose highest summit is about 350 ft. The base of this ridge is only two miles wide, and from its south side a level plain extends for 13 miles to a point on the River Savana, called Canasas, about 20 miles from its mouth; it has a depth of 6 ft. of water, but is obstructed by ledges of slate for four miles down to the mouth of La Villa, to which point the tide reaches. From La Villa there is a depth of 10 or 12 ft., and the river is perfectly free from further obstructions down to Fuerte del Principe, two miles below. From Principe to the mouth of the Matumaganti, one mile south-south-west, the river rapidly increases in width and depth; and from Matumaganti to the mouth of the Lara, two miles, it has a depth of 4 fns., and a rise of tide 10 ft. For the next four miles, it has a depth of 4 fns., and a rise of tide 10 ft. For the next four miles its course is very direct, with a depth of 5 or 6 fns., and dur In last week's MINING JOURNAL we inserted some remarks on the proerection of a lighthouse would be on Morro Patino. The whole work to be done, in order to make a ship canal communication between the Atlantie and Pacific Oceans, would be to cut from Fuerte del Principe, or from the mouth of the Lara, to Port Escoscés or Caledonian Bay, from 22 to 25 miles, of which there would be but three or four miles of deep cutting. It should be completed on a scale of grandeur commensurate with its important uses,—cut sufficiently deep to allow the tide of the Pacific to flow right through it to the Atlantic, so that ships bound from the former to the latter would pass with the flood, and those from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the ebb tide of the latter. In this manner the transit from sea to sea could be effected in five hours. The advantages of this proposed canal deserve the most attentive consideration; its shortness, the excellence of its harbours, the low elevation of the land, the absence of excellence of its harbours, the low elevation of the land, the absence of bars at the Savana and Tuyra mouths, the depth of water and great rise of tide at the former, its directness of course and freedom from obstructions, the healthiness of the adjacent country, the exemption of the coasts from north winds and hurricanes, the capability of cutting a canal without locks, and the absence of every engineering difficulty; all justify the assertion that it is the safest, shortest, most direct, expeditious, and

Since the above was written, it is asserted that near the Liverpool Range the th of each tin dish full of earth, take it where you will, is 5s.

doubtless, command, they can watch the progress of the canal. Should it, as we sincerely hope it will, be carried into effect, and the termini being but about 180 miles on the Atlantic, and about 100 miles apart in the Bay of Panama, they would be able, before its completion, to take such measures on the spot as would give them numerous advantages over competing companies, and ships of individuals, who will, doubtless, follow in the route of which they have been the pioneers.

Another company, also formed for facilitating the present emigration movement—the Australan Pacific Mail Steam-Packet Company—held their first annual general meeting at the London Tavera, on Thursday—G. Hinder, Esq., in the chair. Their vessels will not be engaged in the Atlantic voyage, but will take up passengers in the Bay of Panama from the railway across the isthmus, and in connection with the Royal Mail Company; and confine their operations entirely to the Pacific, touching at the Australasian and New Zealand colonics, and probably the Friendly Isles, thus adding largely to the general and much-required convenience. The secretary (Mr. Weston), having readther eport, it appeared that a Royal Charter of Incorporation had been obtained: 12,126 shares had been paid upon, leaving 374 in hand, which would be issued as was most desirable for the interests of the company. After much consultation with experienced persons as to the most convenient size for the company's ships, and inviting the most eminent builders and engineers to tender for contracts to complete five iron screw steam-vessels, they had agreed with four tracts to complete five iron screw steam-vessels, they had agreed with four dirst-rate hours as follows:—

Builders.			Horse-power
Messrs, Caird and Co,	Kangaroo	1550	300
Messrs, Reid and Co.	Dinornis	1530	300
Mr. Robert Napier	Emu	1006	300
Ditto	Black Swan	1620	
Measrs, Miller and Ravenhill	Menura	1600	300

Messrs, Miller and Ravenhill. Menura... 1600... 309

It was fully expected that the company would be in a position to commence early operations, the contracts binding the delivery of the first vessel in June next—the others to follow in monthly succession. The progress of the Panama Railway was highly satisfactory; it was considered sufficiently advanced to admit of opening from Colon to Gorgona (28 miles) in February next, and it was confidently expected that the through journey would be accomplished before the expiration of the present year. As the success of the company's operations depends on sufficient and ample means of communication between England and Panama, it is highly satisfactory to state that, in addition to the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company from Southampton direct to Colon, passengers will also be booked through by the ships of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, sid New York to Colon, crossing the isthmus by railway, and from Panama by the company's ships to New Zealand and Australia. For the purpose of making the necessary arrangements in the Pacific for coaling stations, &c., Mr. ALENANDER CURRIE, one of the directors, was prepared to leave England at the earliest necessary period. The report was unanimously adopted, and the meeting, which was well sitended, separated—every one apparently well satisfied with the position of the company, and the prospects before them.

Preparations having now been completed for the early publication of the Mixing Guide, in laying such compilation before the public, the proprietors of the Mixing Journal are actuated by the conviction, and one which they believe to be well founded, that the time has arrived when the information contained in the volume is really a desideration with the mining community. The vastly extended and still growing importance of the mining interest, in the estimation of capitalists and the mercantile world, is fully exemplified in the fact that, on reference to our Share List, 10 years since, the number of English mining companies known in the market was under 50, and foreign below 20; while our present number contains about 520 British, and, including the Australian and Californian cold companies, 50 foreign distinct mining enterprises, involving the investcontains about 520 British, and, including the Australian and Californian gold companies, 50 foreigndistinct mining enterprises, involving the investment of capital to the enormous extent, in round numbers, of 15,000,000l., comprising 5,231,350l. in British, 4,294,860l. in miscellaneous foreign, and 5,058,500l. in gold mining adventures; to which may be very fairly added the balance, 415,290l., as investments in private mining enterprises, quite lindependent of coal and iron. The above 5,231,350l., employed in the development of British mineral wealth, consists of 1,409,050l. invested in dividend-paying mines. 2,345,624l. in mines which have sold

in the development of British mineral wealth, consists of 1,409,060% invested in dividend-paying mines, 2,345,624% in mines which have sold produce, and 1,476,66% in adventures which have not sold ores, showing a marked predilection on the part of capitalists for young and promising mines, although not at present working to a profit.

With such an amount of capital employed in kindred pursuits, representing one gigantic enterprise for developing the earth's subterranean wealth in every section of the globe, it may well be supposed there are numerous interests to whom the information contained in these pages will be of the utnost importance. To the engineer, the artisan, the merchant, the manufacturer, and many other professions and trades, a reference is offered, by which at a glance every knowledge respecting any particular mine may be at once obtained; inventors and patenties of apparatus, or machinery, connected with the practical working of mines, often completely at sea, and at a loss to whom to apply for an introduction and trial of probably some really useful manufacture, or discovery, may have now before them a complete Mining Directory, from which, while sitting in their own habitation, or office, they may direct their circulars to the managing officials of all the English and Foreign mining companies; while to mining adventurers themselves it is believed the companies; while to mining adventurers themselves it is believed the volume will prove of the utmost utility, as giving them ready means of general information connected with their own peculiar pursuits, attainable from no other source.

The proprietors have spared neither trouble or expense in the endeavour The proprietors have spared netteer trouble or expense in the endeavour to render its contents as perfect as possible; but as it is scarcely to be expected but that in a work of the kind errors will have crept in, and as in so large a number of distinct undertakings continual changes take place, they will ever feel obliged for the earliest information on the subject—that as it becomes necessary to issue fresh editions, each succeeding one may be more perfect than its predecessor.

# THE COAL TRADE-ANNUAL RETURNS.

The following particulars show the importations registered at the London Coal Market during the year 1852, with a comparative statement of

Newcastle Wall's-lind   1345	Tons. 971,088 377,676 37,576 37,579 515,672 567,119 694,675 11,579 99,643 10,177 120 12,098
Culm 4	3,325,067 928 4,433
In the year 1851 SEADORNE DIFFORMATIONS. In the year 1852 12,035 Coals brought by Railway within the London district dethe year 1852 Ditto by Canal, &c., within the same period	3,236,542 3,330,428 uring 377,907 t. 19 c.
Total by Canal and River, 1852  By Railway:—Great Northern North Western Eastern Counties South Eastern Great Western	195,865 0 137,978 2 28,815 16 10,652 9
Total by Railway, 1852 Coals by Railway, 1851 Coals by Canal, 1851	247,908 8

These returns show an enormous increase in the trade during the past year. In 1851, the seaborne coals amounted to 3,236,542 tons; and in 1852, 3,330,428 tons, being an increase by ships of 93,886 tons. By canal, in 1851, 23,934 tons; in 1852, 33,913 tons—increase 10,479 tons. By railway, in 1851, 247,908 tons 8 cwt.; in 1852, 377,907 tons 19 cwt.—increase 129,999 tons 11 cwt.; and a general increase, by railway and water carriage, of 234,364 tons 11 cwt. MINING IN IRELAND-THE COUNTY OF CORK

At the extreme south-west point of the County of Cork, facing the Atantic Ocean, are the bold and rocky cliffs known as the Mizen Head, which rise in a peaked form about 1000 ft. above the sea level. Many years ago, the late Col. Hall commenced exploring those cliffs in search of copper mines, and at the base of that known as the Mizen Head he discovered a large quartzose lode, strongly impregnated with copper pyrites, from which he raised several tons; but, during one of the furious storms which are frequent on this coast, the sea rose to an unusual height, and washed it off the rocks. There are other parallel lodes north and south of the Mizer Head indicative of compare or and the matrix or vain stone. washed it off the rocks. There are other parallel lodes north and south of the Mizen Head indicative of copper ore, and the matrix or vein stone is of the character likely to produce metalliferous minerals. A French man-of-war, one of the fleet that catered Bantry Bay at the time of the threatened invasion of Ireland by the French, in 1797, was lost with all the crew at the Mizen Head. Some superficial mining operations have been carried on at this place for some time past; and very recently a respectable company, with ample capital, has been formed with the object of working the mines on an extensive scale, and there appears to be fair and reasonable prospects of success. About three miles north of the Mizen Head the Three Castles Head juts out into the Atlantic, forming Dunlough Bay. Lodes and veins of an irregular character and formation have been found in the vicinity of the Three Castles Head. Five miles north Head the Three Castles Head just out has the Adams, some lough Bay. Lodes and veins of an irregular character and formation have been found in the vicinity of the Three Castles Head. Five miles north of Three Castle Head is the Sheep's Head, which forms the entrance and divides Bantry Bay from Dunmanus Bay. Two miles east of Sheep's Head, and on the south shore of Bantry Bay, the Gurtigvalley Mine is situate, which in 1845-6 was opened under favourable auspices, and a cargo of 80 or 90 tons of copper ore raised and sold, but during the famine and panie of 1847 the mine was given up. It appears, however, that a company is about being formed, with sufficient capital to ensure the speedy and recovered development of its resources.

and proper development of its resources.

Three miles further cast, and on the same shore of Bantry Bay, are situated the mines of Killeen, Glenaulin, and Carrivilleen; these have been tuated the mines of Killeen, Glenaulin, and Carrivilleen; these have been recently taken up by a company, and are being worked with spirit; this district presents a fair field for the investment of capital. Nine miles north of Sheep's Head will be found the Dursey Head, which forms the peninsula between Bantry Bay and Kenmare Bay. To the east of the Bursey Head, and on the south shore of Kenmare Bay, are the justly celebrated Berchaven Mines, which have yielded immense and continuous returns of copper ore, the vein stone being white quartz, and the ore yellow copper pyrites, yielding on an average 10 per cent. of copper. Proceeding from north to south we have the Dursey Head, and meet in succession the Sheep's Head, Three Castles Head, and Mizen Head, all bold headlands, and forming an iron barrier to the stoms and fury of the Atlantie. From the Dursey to the Mizen the prevailing stratum is clay-slate; it occurs in various forms, sometimes massive, and in horizontal beds or layers; at other places it has a considerable inclination north and south, whilst in some districts it is vertical, traversing those mountain districts north and south; they present a very singular and striking appearance, and would appear as if it is vertical, traversing those mountain districts north and south; they present a very singular and striking appearance, and would appear as if they had been washed up and deposited by the western ocean, and that every retiring wave left a succession of deposits, all abruptly broken off towards the east, and dipping from east to west at an angle of 25° to 30°. In some of the mountain passes violent disruptions appear to have taken place, and they seem to have been rent asunder by some tremendous power. This great clay-slate formation is frequently intersected by clyan and quartz formations, the direction of the strata is generally east and west, and the most productive yellow copper pyrites lodes have been found running obliquely to the strata.

ng obliquely to the strata.

South of the Mizen is the Brow Head, which forms the entrance to Barley Cove, about which there are some curious formations. The strata is principally clay-slate, with beds or layers of slate clvan, twisted and contorted in almost every immaginable shape and form; veins of copper ore have been found in this district, and at the Brow Head Mine a rich deore have been found in this district, and at the Brow Head Mine a rich description of the bi-sulphuret of copper is found in the face of the cliff where the mine is situate. At the base of the cliff, however, one of those singular scams of slaty elvan occurs, in the form of an inverted cone; and it will be a subject of interesting enquiry to ascertain if the copper passes through it. Two miles east from the Brow Head, and at the south side of Crookhaven Harbour, are the Crookhaven Mines, in which the lodes are found in light coloured clay-slate and clvan rock. The ore is of a rich description, and from the quantity already at surface, and judging from the spirited and active operations now being carried on, there seems to be a fair prospect of those who have invested their capital meeting the reward to which they are justly entitled. North of Crookhaven, and in similar strata, are the mines of Spanish Cove, Colleras, Kilbarry, and Boulaslough, all of which it appear are to be extensively worked.

Proceeding east from Crookhaven will be found the Lymcon, Coosheen, Andley, or West Cork, and Roaring Water mines. At Lymcon there has been but little done, but good indications of copper have been found.

Proceeding east from Crockhaven will be found the Lymcon, Coosheen, Audley, or West Cork, and Roaring Water mines. At Lymcon there has been but little done, but good indications of copper have been found. Coosheen has produced 17,000% worth of ore, and probably some of the finest specimens of malachite found in Rurope: preparations are being made for the crection of a crusher for the more speedy reduction of the ore and working the mine extensively, it having passed into the hands of an influential company. Judging from the past, this mine presents good prospects for future speedy and profitable returns. The Audley Mines (formerly worked by the West Cork Mining Company) are about three miles east from, and in a line with, Coosheen. The estate, land, and minerals were recently sold under the Encumbered Estates Court, and the purchaser is actively engaged in opening the mines of Ballycumwisk, Cappagh, and Horse Island: the ore is rich, and during the first working valuable specimens of malachite were found, a necklace from which, it appears, was manufactured, and presented to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, by the late Lady Audley. Preparations are being made for the crection of a steam-engine for pumping, crusher, sawing machines, winding machines, &c.; the property is extensive, and the lodes numerous. Four miles cast of the Audley Mines is Roaring Water Mines. These mines were opened many years ago by the late Col. Hall, and ceased to work, it appears, at a profit. Parallel with Coosheen is the Letter, or Mount Gabriel Mine, which was also opened by Col. Hall, and is now about being worked by a company. From Crookhaven to Roaring Water, a distance of about 18 miles, the district appears to be of a metalliferous character; the stratum is clay-slate, sometimes stratiform, and of dark blue colour, and at other places of a light colour, and ach character, with occharacter; the stratum is clay-slate, sometimes stratiform, and of dark blue colour, and at other places of a light colour, and soft character, with occasional elvan courses and quartz formations. The lodes generally run with the cleavage, or direction, of the strata; and it has been observed that when they are intersected by slides or flookans they have been found most productive of vincerals. most productive of minerals.

most productive of minerals.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that a uniform or systematic plan of mining operations, if carried out in this district, would be attended with disastrous results; whereas, by experience, careful comparison of the different rocks, some of which abound in minerals, while others are non-metalliferous, and the adaptation of systems to localities and circumstances, profitable results no doubt would follow.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINES.—Mr. J. S. Gustin, of Irenton, New Jorsey, has patented an improvement in electro-magnetic engines, consisting of an arrangement of electro-magnets and a pump—the former attached to a lever or working beam, so adjusted with spring and pendulum that, by the application of a galvanic battery, the pump is set in motion, and steadily continues its work, without the aid of personal attention, except that which is necessary to replenish the acids in the battery when exhausted. The claim is for the application of a spring or springs, employed as recipients of an excess of power in the closing the electro-magnets and armature, and thus to be imparted to the next in rotation.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY

much interest being evinced in all matters relating to Australia, and the a company having latterly attracted considerable attention from the known of much of their property to that possessed by companies whose shares come t premium, we have pleasure in giving space to the following communic correspondent who is familiar with the subject, and which, indeed, will a lation which has been applied for by several of our readers.]

Several of the North British Australasian Company's properties are situated upon the Hunter and Gwydir Rivers, or their tributaries, and not far from the Peel River and Bingarra, all auriferous districts, and the appearance and nature of the rocks and soil are exactly similar. It is, therefore, probable that they will, like their neighbours, turn out to be gold-producing. They possess the great advantage over most other districts of a large and never-failing supply of running water for the washing and other purposes. But all the company's properties (having been selected 14 years ago, when there was free choice) have the more certain, and perhaps eventually and permanently even the more valuable, advantages of great fertility of land, salubrity and beauty of country, of a fine and constant supply of water, and of being already in a highly improved state. All this must give them a large and rapidly-increasing value in the prent state of Australia, whether as regards their annual produce, or to be of sell in farms to the successful gold diggers, very many of whom are now seeking such eligible sites to settle upon with their families, after having made their fortunes at the "diggings."

This is particularly the case with the company's two freehold estates of St. Clair and Lochinvar, containing 12,000 to 13,000 acres of fine land (with right of pasturage over 31,000 acres adjoining), both of which are already inclosed, highly improved, and a part under cultivation as arable land. The wheat is remarkably fine, and in great demand for seed. On the latter property is a thriving vineyard, which produced, last vintage, 8000 to 10,000 gallens of wice, which has a high character in the colony. The property of St. Clair, Molroy, Bundinbarrina, and St. Ruth, contain about 300,000 acres of pasturage, much of which is of so superior a quality that it is fit for fattening cattle, as well as for rearing breeding stock. The company has now above 12,000 head of cattle on those lands, besides a large number of horses. The cattle and horess are of a superior breed and quality, having been originally w ated upon the Hunter and Gwydir Rivers, or their tributaries, and not far from the Peel River and Bingarra, all auriferous districts, and the appear-

at a very handsome price. We understand the directors are about to recom-mend to the shareholders to apply for a charter to increase their powers to develope the great improvements of which their property is so susceptible.

MINERAL RICHES OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Brazil, an extensive tract of country on the eastern part of South America, has been for upwards of two centuries remarkable for the production and exportation of gold and diamonds; the former was generally extracted from the province of Minas Geraes, and the latter was formerly a Government monopoly of the most exclusive character; the rivers being worked on account of the Portuguese Crown, and afterwards under contract with the Brazilian Government. Subsequently they adopted the wise policy of ceasing to act as explorers or merchants, and the rivers were opened to the public, while the rights thus obtained became private property, and have scarcely been acted upon for the last 20 years. With the existing gold discoveries in Australia and California, now causing so much excitement in various parts of the world, we are not surprised that a number of gentlemen, well aware of the riches of the Brazilia and Dalifornia, now causing so much excitement in various parts of the world, we are not surprised that a number of gentlemen, well aware of the riches of the Brazilia, should turn their attention to that prolific country. They have accordingly formed a unity of interests, under the title of the Brazilian Diamond and Gold Company, for the purpose of working the Elver Sipo, in the district of Minas Geraes, for diamonds and gold, the capital being 63,000, in 11. shares, 10,000 are which will be reserved for Brazil. An agreement has been entered into for a lease for 21 years, of one-half the river, for a length of 12 miles; and a contract has been entered into for 10,000 acres of freehold land, by which the company will possess the right of dredging 14 miles of creeks, rivulet, and streams, bolding out the greatest facilities and prospects of obtaining gold and precious stones in abundance, thus presenting an immense field for mining enterprise, while the timber on the estate is of the most valuable kind, and the soil remarkable for its fertility, producing corn, beans, rice, cotton, t

GOLD MINE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. - Official intelligence has been received Government of the discovery of a gold mine of de Botocabaru, between Iguape and Sorocaba.

The Brazilian mail steam-ship Tay brought home, on Saturday, eight, treels of diamonds and precious stones, worth about 29,000L sterling.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO.—In a paper, read at the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Colonel Ramsay says:—The mountains of Mexico abound in minerals, as also in read and copper; precious stones are also found in great variety. [The colonel incidently alluded to the fact that the diamonds now forming the jewels of the crown of Spain, preserved from this country, have been discovered to be nothing but glass.] In regard to the abundance of precious metals, it appears that the amount coincel last year was \$23,166,694, of which \$2,004.000 was in silver, and the remainder in gold. There are seven or eight mints in Mexico. In the one in the city of Mexico, from the 23d April, 1847, to 1852, there was coincel \$7,789,604 was in silver, and the rest gold. At this day there are twelve silver maneral regions in Mexico. From the year 1696 to 1863 the amount extracted from the mines of this republic was \$1,354,900,000. From the year 1784 to 1805 the monits coincel was \$475,810,000. For the last few years the silver coinage has risen from \$23,000 to \$32,000, which will be seen by the official reports. The impression prevails that the quantity of silver is diminishing, but this is an error. The yield is now annually about \$40,000,000, and increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. a year. Present appearances indicate that, so far from silver getting scarce, there will be an increase of several millions annually, as the mines now produce more than ever since the discovery of America. MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO. - In a paper, read at the American Geo-

British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company.—The vast development which has recently been taking place in several parts of the glote of various descriptions of mineral wealth, particularly the extensive discoveries of gold, not only as an allowial deposit, but also in the hard quartz matrix, has opened up a field for the establishment of a new (as a separate) branch of commercial enterptize—that of crushing and reducing metalliferous ores. As England is the great emelting depot of the world for copper, lead, and tin ores, so she has it in her power, from her wast stores of fuel, and other circumstances, to be equally successful with other minerals. The above company has been formed for the purpose of reducing gold, silver, argentiferous lead, and other ores, more particularly to apply its resources to smelting, or reduction by improved methods of the surficeous quarts from Australia and California, it being a well-assertained fact that a considerable portion of gold remains unextracted by the usual methods; while another principal object will be the reduction of silver ores imported from Peru, Chili, and various parts of South America, and other parts of the world. There are many descriptions of ores which, from their composition, are not capable of proper reduction by amalgamation; such are the refuse ores of the south American mines, accumulated for ages, and which are now being imported into this country to a large extent, and some mines, rich in silver, have been abundoned in consequence of the ore not being proper for amalgamation, subhough exceedingly valuable when smelted. Smelting works, advantageously situated in the vicinity of the richest lead districts, where coals and freight are chesp, have been purchased, capable of smelting 390 tons of ore per month, producing 13,000 ounces of refined silver; and also an establishment near London has been secured with machinery and plant, well situated for the reduction of minerals, and for shipment. More than 400 tons of silver ore are now under operati In comean—mining operations, if commendations of systems to localities and circums—metalliferous, and the adaptation of systems to localities and circums—profitable results no doubt would follow.

Pennant and Chalowen—On Monday last, Mr. Harding, the official manager, Mr. Cotton, representing Mr. Ford, Messes, Bissh and Mullens, Mr. Harding, the official manager, Mr. Cotton, representing Mr. Ford, Messes, Bissh and Mullens, Mr. Harding, the official wave been proceeded with the Messer, and which now came on upon review. Mr. Bissh insisted the state of the st

The lead trade of America is not at all in a flourishing state: the production in Galena during 1852 showing a great falling off compared with the previous year's production. The quantity shipped at Galena from the 18th March to 18th November, 1852, was 281,895 pigs; forwarded by railway, 13,863=295,788: ahipped from Dubuque, Potosa, Buena Vista, and Cassville, 95,794: total shipments for 183, 391,562 pigs—which, compared with the trade of 1851, show achieves of 82,852 pigs—which, compared with the trade of 1851, show achieves of 82,852 pigs.

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the pro-he previous ch to 16th 88: shipped ats for 1852, 82,532 pigs.

ON MINES ROYAL.

Per several hundred years after the Conquest the Crown asserted its prerogative in the ownership of all mines and minerals. No person could search for ore unless empowered by the royal grant his standard of the conditions imposed were at the disposal of the reigning meaners. Edward I, directed the title of the circ dug out of the Welsh mines to be paid to the parochial churches in the vicinity. The the disposal of the reigning meaners. Edward I, directed the title of the circ dug out of the Welsh mines to be paid to the parochial churches in the vicinity. The third works, that the beginning of Henry YI.'s reign, when the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, obtained a lease of all the gold and silver mines within the kingdon for ten years, on payment of a tentil part to the church, a fittient to the blag, metals containing gold and silver, forego the ancient claim of the crown to the appropriation of mines in general. Henry YII., on J. & accession, appointed Japped and Wales; but the English hitherto had tittle warshalk knowledge either in the discovery or in the working of them.

It addition to the sore redrictions of avaridous and liliberal governments of rust science and useful art. This was no new delation; for we real that it had grown to such a head in the reign of Dioclesian, that he thought proper to publish a very remarkable clief, which, instead of being condemned as the offer to publish a very remarkable clief, which, instead of being condemned as the offer to assert all light or making gold and silver, and without pity committed them to the fames, apprehensive (as we are assured) lead the opidence of the Egyptakhole, in excep. Valerian. p. 841, But I Dioclesian had been convinced of the reality of that valuable art, far from exiting the proper of the chart, and it is curious that the means recorded to for that purpose conduced to the very same end as the chest likeli. The Act of Parliament, the other charts and the best decreased and the capture of the chart and the proper of the chart and the capture

# "THE REASON WHY?"

The above quotation having appeared in our Journal not long since, in connection with a dissertation on the value of gold mine shares, and having as we hear, obtained a degree of popularity on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere, we are induced, on the first occasion of our space affording us the opportunity, and at the request of a correspondent, to state its origin; which was the "refraia" of a very popular Cornish song, composed in the reign of Janes II., on the occasion of his sending the seven bishops to the Tower of London, of whom the Bishop of Trelawny, in Cornwall, was one. Mr. Dickens in Household Words, has lately rescued this "chant" from oblivion, and given the following as the original, to the air of Le Petit Tambour:—

THE REASON WHY .-- (A Cornish Ballad.)

THE REASON WHY
A good sword and a trusty hand,
A merry heart and true;
King James's men shall understand
What Cornish men can do.
And have they fixed the Where and When?
And shall Trelawney die?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!
And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,
And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,
And shall they scorn the control of the cornish with the control of the contr Go, side by side, from strand to strand, And who shall bid us may? And shall they scorn Tre, Vol, and Pen, And shall Trelawney die? There's twenty thousand Cornish men Will know the reason why!

Will know the reason why:

"And when we come to London wall,
A pleasant sight to view,—
Come forth, come forth, ye cowards all,
We 're better men than you!
Trelawney, he 's in keep and hold,
Trelawney, he may die;
But twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!
And shall trely scorn Tre, Fol, and
Pen,
And shall Trelawney die?

Out spake the Captain brave and bold, A gallant wight was he,— "Though London's Tower were Michael's hold, Pen, And shall Trelawney die? There's twenty thousand unde Will know the reason why Me'll set Trelawney free.
e'll cross the Tamar, hand to hand,
The Exe shall be no stay—

LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

LIST OF PATENTS COMPLETED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

H. W. Wood, Briton Ferry near Heath—Construction of ships and other vessels.

J. Barrans, Queens-road, Surrey—Steain-engine boilers.

C. W. R. Rickards, New-cut, Blackfriars-road—Tongs for screwing pipes and tubes.

E. Morewood, and G. Rogers, Enfield—Rolling metal; and in coating metals.

J. Jackson, Exchange-court, Liverpool—Gas burners.

A. P. Price, Margate—Manufacture of citric and tartaria caids, and of certain salts of potash, sodia, ammonia, lime, and baryts.

J. Hill, Birmingham—Machine for stamping metals and forging iron and steel.

F. Warren, Milbank-arteet—Gas burners.

Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, Beigrave-road—Coating and isulating wire.

F. Ward, Oldbury, Worcester—Manufacture of sal-amoniac, and obtaining salts of ammonia.

J. Swindels, Follard-street, Manchester, and W. Nicholson, Manchester—Obtaining oxygen gas, and applying it to the manufacture of national machine processing and applying it to the manufacture of national contring matters.

J. Swindels, Follard-street, Manchester, on the National Contring matters.

J. O. York, Paris—Connecting and in fixing rails in railw colouring matters.

J. Fowler, Temple-gale, Bristol—Laying wires for electric temples.

J. Fowler, Temple-gale, Bristol—Laying wires for electric wood, combined with iron or other substances, to buildings and other constructions.

J. Cowen, Blaydonburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Thomas Richardson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Manufacture of sulphuric acid.

D. Bruce, Canada, North America—Rotary steam-engine.

Professor A. Crestadoro, Adelphi-place, Salford—Impulsoria, or machinery for applying animal power to railways, waterways, and common roads.

J. L. Stevens, Kennigton—Furnaces.

C. A. Redl, 27a, Davis-street, Berkeley-square—Telegraphing or communicating signals at sea and otherwise.

H. V. Physick, Aberdeen-place, Maida-hill—Electric telegraphic apparatus, and in machinery or apparatus for constructing the same.

R. Loudgeon, New York, U.S.—Raising heavy weights by means of

Locomortive Engines.—M. Laudet, C.E., of Paris, has patented some improvements in locomotive engines, parts of which are also applicable to ther engines. M. Laudet's locomotives are so arranged as to combine in themselves engine and tender, thus enabling the use of independent vehicles for the supply of coke and water to be dispensed with. They have either vertical or horizontal tubular boilers, and are in addition furnished with subsidary arrangements for governing the supply of water to the boiler and steam to the cylinder, and for indicating the amount of distance travelled over. An improved arrangement of grease-box is also described, and a new construction of wheel-bearings made of tempered cast-iron, in order to enable them to resist friction.

STEAM BOILERS.—Mr. S. Morris, of Stockport, has just patented some improvements in steam boilers. These improvements consist in fixing or placing under the combustion-chamber of steam-boilers an apparatus or chamber, having a door through which access to the interior parts of the boilers is afforded. This chamber serves also the purpose of a dust-hole, and by furnishing it with air apertures, air may be admitted, so as to ensure the consumption of the smoke, &c., in the combustion-chamber.

METALLIC STUFFING-BOX.—Mr. E. Winship, of New York, has taken out a patent for a new metallic stuffing-box, consisting of an clastic ring, made to fit tightly on the rod, and loosely in the stuffing-box, having an intercepting tongue and spring-plate, to prevent the steam from escaping through the slot; the plate fitting tightly over the ring, and loosely encircling the rod and gasket.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON MANUFACTURE—Mr. James MCCarty, of Reading Research and the state of the plate fitting the rod and gasket.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON MANUFACTURE —Mr. James M'Carty, of Readng, Pennsylvania, has patented a new puddling apparatus, consisting of a combinaion of an automatic rabble, with a revolving or moving basin, or with a stationary
asin, whereby much manual labour is dispensed with for stirring the iron in the process of puddling. There is also an arrangement of holiow shaft, cooler, and moving
asin, in such manner that a stream of water can be kept circulating round the botom and sides of the latter, to prevent its being overheated. Also a combination of
rank and swinging guide, enabling the operator to stir the rabble over different parts
of the bottom at various angles with the sides of the furnace, and to remove it out of
he way when necessary.

craik and swinging guide, enabling the operator to sir the rabble over-different parts of the way when necessary.

THE INFLUENCE OF SULPHUR ON CAST-IRONS.—A series of experiments, made by M, Janoyer, director of the blast-furnaces of forme, threw some important light on the mode of action of sulphur on east-iron—information not given in any one of the numerous works on metallurgy, although all of them have treated on the action of the simple non-metallic bodies on iron, and have pointed out the tendency of sulphur one of the numerous works on metallurgy, although all of them have treated on the action of the simple non-metallic bodies on iron, and have pointed out the tendency of sulphurous ore to produce white metal in the blast-furnace. After fully detailing the experiments, which appear conclusive, it is found that the amount of sulphur in east-iron diminishes in proportion as the amount of lime contained in the slag increases, but that it is impossible, in certain cases, to remove it altogether without rendering the slag infusible. The tendency which sulphurous ores have to yield white irons is not to be attributed to fusibility alone; the principal cause is due to the formation of a sulphuret of carbon, which acts by decarbonizing, in part, the metal, and by producing a considerable lowering of the temperature, from the caloric rendered latent by the volatilization of this product. The author concludes by noticing the improvements recently introduced by washing the coals, which removes a great portion of the pyrites, and which, by getting rid of the carthy matters, increases their heating powers.

MARBLEISED IRON.—The application to metals and other substances, in a New York manufactory, of a newly invented marble imitation, having all the beauty and variety of surface which marble itself-exhibits, promises to become an important branch of the mechanic art. Mantles, table-tops, columns, &c., are imitated with equal facility, and the process will ultimately be applied, as Indiarubber and gutta percha has be

the desired style of imitation is determined by the will of the artist. The colours are then brought out by the action of heat in a furnace. After the iron has cooled, the surface is polished.—New York Journal.

COATING IRON WITH COPPER.—A patent has been granted to Theodore G. Bucklin, of Troy, New York, for a new and improved mode of coating iron with copper, which promises to be an invention of no small importance to the arts. It has long been a desideratum to coat iron with some other and less oxidizable metal, in order to render it more durable in exposed situations. It is more essential to have sheet and plate-iron than any other kind covered with copper, For example, sheetiren covered with copper would be cheaper than tinned iron for roofs of buildings, &c.; and plate-iron, if covered with copper, would be excellent for making steamboilers, so as to prevent incrustations, &c. Cheapness is an important item in the process. If the process is expensive, then it can be of no general benefit, for pure copper would be preferable; if cheap, it is a most important discovery. A method of cavering iron with brass, copper, &c., has long been known; but to cover it, and make the copper unite with the iron, like tinned iron, has hitherto been considered problematical. The invention of Mr. Bucklin promises to fulfil every condition desired in making coppered iron. Cast, malleable, and wrought-iron can be coated with copper by the new process. The process consists in first removing the oxide from the iron to be coated, then covering it with a medium metal, which has a great affinity for the iron, and afterwards dipping the iron so prepared into motten copper, which, by the galvanic action of the medium metal, which has a great affinity for the iron, and afterwards dipping the iron so prepared into motten copper, which, by the galvanic action of the medium metal, and the covered from iron the iron to be coated, then covering it with a medium metal, which has a great affinity for the iron.

Super the iron and form a comp

SOUTH WALES MINERAL RAILWAY.—The estimated expense by Mr. Brunel for constructing this line from the New Docks at Britonferry to Glyncorrwg, he Avon, Maesteg, and Llynvi Valley, with power to arrange with the South Wales and other companies, is 130,000?.

CALLS MADE DURING DECEMBER, 1852.

	Per	sha	re.		Amou	ınt.	
Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake	£1	0	0	********	£4000	0	0
Cubert Lead Mine	0	6	0		2700	0	0
Great Rough Tor Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham)	3	0	0		1536	0	0
Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham)	1	10	0	*********	1536	0	0
North Wheat Unity	0	10	0	********	1500	0	0
Callington Mines	0	5	0	********	1250	0	0
Wheat Kitty (St. Agnes)	0	5	0		1250	0	0
Wheal Fanny	0	5	0		1250	0	0
Trelyon Consols	2	0	0		1144	0	0
Wheal Edward	0	5	0	********	1004	0	0
East Wheal Russell	0	4	0	********	800	0	0
East Wheal Margaret	0	15	0	********	800	0	0
Tavy Consols	0	3	0	*********	***	4	0
Devon Consols North	0	2	6	********	800	0	0
Boringdon Consols	0	3	o	*********	63.4	8	0
Swanpool	0	10	0		660	0	0
Carnyorth	ő	5	0	*********	***	0	0
Penternyd	0	5	0		***	0	0
Castle Dinas		5	0	********	210	0	0
Wheal Venton		9	0		400	12	0
South of Scotland	0	4	0	********	400	0	0
Mengearne and Tregunstic	i	10	0	*******	004	0	0
North Wheal Robert	6		6	********	964	0	0
Nant-y-Car	0		6	*******	97.5	0	0
Morvah Consols	- 0		0	******	000	- 0	0
Wheal Sophia			0	*******	010	0	0
Wheal Robins			6	*******		0	0
On Landaum			0		040		
42 731 4 347 4			0	*******		0	0
D 0 1			0	*******	-	5	0
	. !		0	******		0	0
Wheal Hamlyn				11 11000		18	0
Stoke Climsland	. 1	0	6	*******	. 102	8	0
Total					000 101	10	_
Total		****	****		£26,595	15	0

Besides the following, which we were not apprised of at the regular time:-£4745 5 0 2550 0 0 2295 9 4 2000 0 0 1875 0 0 1248 0 0 1024 0 0 175 5 6

Total £15,912 19 10

Besides:—East Wheal Agar, 11. 10s.; Penance Mine, 13s. 10d.; Avon Consols, 3s.; Shares Ludeott, 2s. 6d.; Stoke Climsland Consols, 6d.; but we do not know how many shares they consist of.

We must again remark, that pursers of mines should apprise us at the time they make calles,—at all events, the shareholders might, when they pay them,—that our Share List should be kept as correct as possible.

make calls,—at all events, the shareholders might, when they pay them,—that our Share List should be kept as correct as possible.

Dyssurnant Slab and Slate Quarry situate in Merionethshire, extending over an area of 275 acres, and having a vein 40 yards wide, running throughout its length—nearly a mile. It is held on lease for 59 years, at a royalty of 1.12th, or 4s. per ton, at the option of the lessees; the lessor reserving to himself all lead, copper, and other naces, which will materially lessen the cost of production; and at a cost of 2000/. machinery, and from the position of the quarry it possesses many natural advanchages, which will materially lessen the cost of production; and at a cost of 2000/. machinery may be erected, which will enable an immediate supply to be forwarded to market. The quarry is situate within five miles of the shipping port of Aberdovey, the earriage to which is only 4s. per ton, which will be greatly lessened on the conjection of the Shrewsbury and Aberystwith Railway. It is estimated that on the erection of the machinery, 10 men can raise 100 tons per week, and that a dividend may be fairly expected of 50 per cent, on the capital, which is 12,000/. in shares of 1/c. cand.

The Port of Southampton Emigration Company.—The great and rapidly increasing importance of the Australian colonies has induced the formation of this company, which proposes to establish a line of sailing ships, of superior character, to be dispatched at short and certain intervals from the port of Southampton to Melbourne, Adelnide, and the other Australian ports. The present insufficient ventilation on board the emigrant ships is too painfully known, and it is intended that the ships chartered by this company should be fitted up with every regard to that important point, as well as to an improved dictary table, and medical attendance is of transit from that port are superior to any other from the great metropolis, and a large portion of the southern, eastern, and western counties. As the several steam navig

the direction, there is little doubt but that this trifling amount will be easily raised for so legitimate an object.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN AND GOLD MINERS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—This company is formed for carrying on every description of life assurance, annuities, endowments, &c., among the population at home, and the gold seekers at the Australian diggings. It is established to the extent of 75 per cent. on the mutual principle, the profits on which will be payable entirely to the policy holders, and 10 per cent. per annuan interest will be paid to the certificate holders, out of the funds of each department in equal moleties. Power is given to the directors to invest the funds in the purchase of gold dust; the profits of which to be divided between the two departments, in proportion to the amount of capital of each. A benevolent fund is to be formed by setting aside 10 per cent. from the profits, for the relief of indigent policy holders, in proportion to the amount of capital of each. A benevolent fund the usual staff, one in England and the other in Australia, and each will possess discretionary powers to transact the ordinary business of the company, independently of each other, so that it does not affect the constitutional principles of the company, and constant interchange of information will take place between them. The capital is 150,0001, in 15,000 shares of 10% each, with power to increase to 1,000,0001, and application will be made for a Royal Charter of incorporation.

Progress of Life Assurance.—Having particularly noticed in the

is 150,000%, in 15,000 shares of 10% each, with power to increase to 1,600,000%, and application will be made for a Royal Charter of Incorporation.

PROORESS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.—Having particularly noticed in the columns of our Journal during the past 10 or 12 years the numerous life assurance associations which, during that period, have sprung into existence, and having ever endeavoured to impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of the blessings the system confers on the community, it is gratifying to find it daily increasing in the appreciation of the public. Among those more recently established is the English and Foreign Life Assurance Consolidated Annuity, Endowment, and Mortgagors' Protection Society, the prospectus of which is now before us, showing that they combine several kindred branches of business, while a large subscribed capital of 250,000%, and a still larger guaranteed one, affords security for the fulfilment of all its engagements. It includes the operations of a life assurance office adapted to all classes; as awings bank, stated to give a higher rate of interest and equal security with those institutions; a freehold land, building, and investment society, based upon a large capital and a responsible propriety; and of amortgagors' protection society, affording to such class of persons the addand security given to merchants and tradesmen by their several protection societies. The life assurance premiums are based on principles combining every advantage compatible with security; they may be paid by a single sum, of which the assured reap the benefit, yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly; or in an increasing or decreasing series, and half the amount may remain on credit for five years, or longer by special arrangement. Policies are indispatable, except in cases of actual fraud; no medical fees are charged, or stamp duties, and the system laid down offers numerous other advantages to the assured, for which we must refer our readers to the prospectus. In the annuity department th

this society will take an important position among the various assurance companie, now established in the United Eingdom.

The Smoke Annihilator.—Some successful trials have been made of a new means of consuming seroke by the proprietors of the patent (Messrs. Aitchison, Evans, and Fearon) on board the Wedding Eing river steamer, before several public bodies, to whom the invention is of the utmost importance, and who one and all testified to its merits. Two models being placed on deck for examination, the parties in succession were conducted to the engine-roam, and there shown not only the plan, but the working of this leng-required invention. Its simplicity, easy mode of adaptation, easy management, and the impossibility of its getting out of repair, are amongst its strongest recommendations; and last, though not least, the cost for such a manifold improvement is comparatively trifling. The process is the following:—A current of air is admitted under the fire-bars through a small aperture fixed therein, which has a slide or regulator, and by passing first through the fires, and then conducted upwards, becomes hot air, which coming into contact with the carbon in the smoke chamber produces immediate ignition. Amongst those officially present were Capt. Mine, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyer of the Navy; Mr. Lloyd, Inspecting Engineer, Somerset House; Mr. Leach, from Navigation Committee; Capt. Rowland, Chief Harbour-Master; and Capt. James.

A Discovery.—In excavating for the sewerage at Leeds, a valuable

A Discovery.—In excavating for the sewerage at Leeds, a valuable bed of ironstone was discovered on Thursday, in Kirkgate, which is one of the principal streets of the town.

cipal streets of the town.

NEW WORKS IN THE VALE OF NEATH.—The Cwmgwrach Iron-Works, Glyn-Neath, together with the minerals under 700 acres of land belonging to N. V. E. Vaughan, Esq., have been taken on lease by the Messrs. Darby, Wyne, Fothergill, and Co., who will require at least 400 colliers and miners immediately. In addition to which, it is said the Messrs. Crawhay have taken a large tract of land at Fearnise, near Fontwalby, Glyn-Neath, under the Marquis of Bute, to work from mines, where a great number of men will be also wanted. These works, together with the Abernant Iron-Works in the same valley, belonging to the Neath Abbey Iron Company, will employ at the least 1000 men—a circumstance which cannot fail to be a benefit to the contiguous towns of Swansea and Neath.—Cumbrian.

Hollowar's Pulsa—Ax Experimental Combrian.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BILIOUS ATTACK. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BILIOUS ATTACK, INDIGESTION, AND FLATULESKY CURED BY THEM USE. —Khairatee Khan, a native merchant of Patna, in the East Indies, suffered for years from bile, indigestion, and flatulency, and, although he consulted the most eminent surgeons of the province, yet be derived no benefit from their treatment, but gradually became more debilitated. Having one day a severer attack than usual of these dreadful maladies, he determined torry Holloway's pills, and this medicine, which has obtained such high repute throughout the world, very soon reinstated him in perfect health: and in gratitude for the benefit, he desires this wonderful cure to be made public.—Solt by all druggliss and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London. KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES

ESSRS. F. AND HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENTS for KUPER'S PATENT WIRE F2S, for mines, railways, inclines, 6e. These ropes are now most extensively throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can yen to the largest proprietors, as to their supersity reviews. be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent carriage path. PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.



For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength. PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, it per foot, supplied.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING ESSRS, F. AND HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9½, ALBION STREET, EDS, the ORGINAL MANUFACTURERS of the PATENT STRAND FENC. 6, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. wards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most ient fence in use. Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, according to the kind IRON HURDLES, GATES, and SOLID WIRE FENCING, manufactured at the

prices.

GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2 ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d., 9\gd., and 1s. 0\gd. per yard.

GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per yard.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm baildings, mills, sheds, &c.

ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square foot.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from
15s. per 100 yards.

For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactory, 9\gamma\_c, Albion-street,

Leeds. Sole Agents for the Fire Annihi'ator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent

Wire Ropes.

DLAKE AND PARKIN, MEADOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of engineers and machinists, PATENT TEMPERED MACHINE KNIVES and CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooting wood, for cutting paper, iron, stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the utmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer edge than any other mode of temper.

INVENTORS OF CORE-ANNEALED CAST-STEEL for taps, plston-rods, &c., mANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY SPRINGS, BLISTER, SHEAR, and CAST-STEEL, &c.

MPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED RATCHET JACK. MANUFACTURED BY

W. AND J. GALLOWAY, PATENT RIVET WORKS, MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Tifting Jacks, Is respectfully requested to the su periority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.



AVE PIPTY PER CENT. BY PERCEMAINS YOUR WATCHES DIRECT FROM THE MANUPACTURES, AT THE WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE.

OLD WATCHES, extra
jewelled, with all the recent improvements
Ditto, with three-quarter plate movement, and stouter cases
SILVER WATCHES, with the same
movements as the gold
Ditto, with lever escapement, 8 holes
jewelled

2 15 And every other description of watch in the

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a 12 months' trial allowed. Handsome moroeco cases for same, 2s. extra.

Emigrants supplied with watches suitable for Australia. Merchants, captains, and the trade supplied in any quantities, on very fa-vourable terms.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, £1 10s. LADIES' FINE GOLD NECK CHAINS, £1 15s.

Sent carefully packed, post free, and registered, on receipt of Post-office or bank rs' order, for is. extra, payable to

DANIEL ELLIOT HEDGER, WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURER, 27, CITY ROAD, NEAR FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

ERR AND STRANG, PERFUMERS AND WIG MAKERS, and pi24, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, respectfully inform the nobility and public, that they have invented and brought to the greatest perfection the following articles, besides numerous others:—Their VENTILATING NATURAL CURL; LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S PERUKES, either crops or full dress, with partings and crowns so natural as to defy detection, and with or without their improved metallic springs; VENTILATING FRONTS, EANDEAUX BORDERS, XATTES, BANDS A LA REINE, &c.; also, their INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and never fades nor requires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes; it is permanent, free from smell, and perfectly harmless. Any lady or gentleman, sceptical of its offects rang's, 124, Leadenhall-street.—Sold wholesale and retail, in cases at 7s. 6d., and d 20s.; samples 3s. 6d., sent to all parts on receipt of post-office order or state.

A L L S O P P 'S P A L E O R B I T T E R A L E —

The unsaminous opinion of the most eminent scientific and medical men of the
day, of Baron Liebig, Messrs. Graham, Hofmann, Muspratt, Watson, Budd, Marshall,
Hall, Travers, Fergusson, Rowe, Vivian, Heygate, Leman, Arnold, Evans, Formby,
Petrie, Macrorie, Vose, Tuffnel, Hunter, Davies, Jones, Senior, Maclaren, Macaulay,
Gray, Teevan, Hill, Hayward, Harrison, Pepper, Imman, Sir Charles Clarke, the Sandory Commissioner of the Lancet, &c., many of them after careful analysis, and all
of them after long experience; having been pronounced in favour of the healthful
and invigotating qualities, as well as the highly dietetic properties of their PALE,
and BITTER ALES, Messra. ALSOPP and SONS do not feel themselves called upon
to go into any further vindication of their justly popular beverage, from the asperfree of mallifaces and interestant parties: but content themselves by announcing that LLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE

her have commenced supplies from the brewing of this season is of 18 gallons and ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE may be obtained in casks of 18 gallons and pwards, from the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and from the under-mentioned branch tablishments:—London, fit61, King William-street, City; Liverpool, atCook-street; anchester, at Ducie-place; Ducley, at Burnt Tree; Glasgow, at 115, St. Vincentlishments: London, at 61, King Wil bester, at Ducie-place; Dudley, at Tublic street; bullen, at Uster Chambers, Dame-street; Birmingham, at Market Hall; at either of which places a list of respectable parties who supply the beer in bottles (and also in casks at the same prices as from the brewery), may at any time be seen.

OPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS supersede the use of inward medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Indigenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spins and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly is valuable plasters are compounded om medico-chemical principles, from British herband gums and balsams of Eastern's climes; have the words "Ropers's Royal Bar Plastreas" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "Rose Ropers"—Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possalarge number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, Is. 1§64, for children 9§64 each; or direct by post on receipt of Is. 4d., or Is, each; and in tins for thus of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 4s. 6d., 2!s., and 31, Sold by most medicine vendors.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTER. DNAGE OF THE QUEEN, AND THE PRINCIPAL MOBILITY.

They are perfectly innocent, being free from narcoties; one to three boxes cures the hopoing-cough. Directions are enclosed, with the method of preparing them for infants.—Sold by Barelay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, 5t. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Prout, 229, Strand; Johnston, 63, Cornhill; Saoger, 150, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; and by all medicine year dors throughout the kingdom, in boxes 2a, 6d, each.

ATENT OFFICE, CITY.—TO INVENTORS.—MODERATE CHARGES, IMMEDIATE PROTECTION, and PROGRESSIVE PROLONGATION, characterise the NEW PATENT LAW. Terms for the United Kingdom, Elo 16s., covering six months, extensible to three, seven, and it years. FOREIGN PATENTS also OBTAINED: and ARBITRATIONS, SALES, or PARTNERSHIPS in PATENT PROPEREY ARRANGED.—Apply to Mr. H. DIRCKS, consulting engineer and chemist, 32, Moorgate-street, City.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 186, Strand.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTURERS OF

DATTINS ON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the hast year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDELS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned bocause it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTISON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of existe of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent of the oxide of lead and one equivalent of the oxide of lead and one equivalent of the oxide of lead and one equivalent of lead is the only compound of lead on the results as paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead or that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface as the surface as a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important pa

Greenstde-place, Edinourgh. GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow. DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey. street, Dublin.
BELFAST-Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ
AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and or my number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. isman Bagos, at the office of the Mining Journal, 20, Flect-street.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the nunger of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:

TO ISHAM BLOGG, ENG, LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with case is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; targe lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large. I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., Aleksed Truckara.

I am, yours, &c., Spitty Copper Works, Lianelly, July 23, 1852.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—NOTICE.—One of these powerful
ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at the
ORE FLOORS and REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY,
SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL, POPLAR, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the
most careful inspection, have aiready been adopted by the following companie;
THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY, THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN JOHN
MINING COMPANY, THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY, THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN SOLD
MINING COMPANY, THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY, THE
ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazill). THE LINARDS LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals,
who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their
capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may
be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company
alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.
—For cards to view the engine at Milwall, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isbana Baggs,
Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may
be obtained on application.

LERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. A D VANTAGES.

EXTENSION of LIMITS of RESIDENCE.—The assured may reside in most parts of

se world without extra charge, and in all parts by payment of a small extra premium MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.
The small share of profit divisible in future among the shareholders being now produced for, without intrenching on the amount mixtle by the regular business, the astrong which we have a future of the shareholders and the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at

prietary capital—thus consultance that the sum of E53,000, and the income and the sum of E136,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM—On policies for the whole of life, one half of the annual premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or may be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £13,123 was added to the policies, producing a-bonus varying with the different ages from 24% to 55 per cent. on the premiums paid during the five years.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the profits in proportion to the number and amount of the premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next he policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next is proportionally and the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next is proportionally and the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next is the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next is the policy on which it was paid while other those who effect policies before the 36th June division on 36th June, 1856, therefore those who effect policies per large assurers. profits over later ture bonuses may later assurers. s may be either re-

rably reduced rates, and the premiums for term policies are lower than at most other age college.

PROMPP SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid 30 days after proof of death, and all policies are indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,00%.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, but if a payment be omitted from any cause, the policy can be revived, within 14 months.

The accounts and balance sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons desirous to assure.

A copy of the last report, with a prospectus and form of proposal, can be obtained of any of the society's agents, or will be forwarded free by addressing a line to GEORGE II. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary,

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

D. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21) doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROCAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

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USTRALIA.—All persons EMIGRATING to AUSTRALIA are strongly recommended to provide themselves with MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, which may be obtained from any of the duly authorised phases on the provided themselves with MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, which may be obtained from any of the duly authorised behad in Australia of the following agents:—Melbourne, Mr. Charlwood; Hobart Town, Mr. Drury.—N.B. Beware of counterfeits sold by chemists and druggists

TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS OF COLLERIES, MINES, &c.—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAYDOCK PATENT WIRE-BOPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE, is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE at the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine whree for the core in lies of a homogeneous as a present used.

THE MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA —The attention of the shareholders is deceted to the recent discoveries of gold upon the Australian Agricultural Company's cestate on the Peel River, which take is rise on the Green Dividing or Liverpool Range, in New South Wales. The Government officers represent the Peel River Estate, of 313,600 agres, to be one vast gold in the surface by the Commissioner, whilst riding over the property, were tested at Systems, and yielded 8½ the of gold, or the value of £350, to that one of quarts. Since the surface by the Commissioner, whilst riding over the property, were tested at Systems, and yielded 8½ the of gold, or the value of £350, to that one of quarts, with only £35 pain advices from the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 pain advices from the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 pain advices from the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 pain advices from the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 pain advices from the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 pain and the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 pain and the colony to this effect, the shares of the company, with only £35 pain and the colony to the property of the property

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THE MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA

—The attention of the shareholders is directed to the recent discoveries of gold to the control of the control

ORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

(Established 1839). Capital £123,715, in shares of £1 each, fully paid-up.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of proprietors, held in Aberdeen, upon the
29th Dec. last, the report by the directors was unanimously approved of and adopted.

A descriptive statement of the properties belonging to the company was read at
the meeting, and it was resolved, in respect of the greatly improved position of the
properties, in connection with the recent discoveries of gold in Australia, and the immense improvement in the value of land and stock in the colony, that it would be,
proper to print the same for the information of the absent shareholders.

The directors have, therefore, the satisfaction to inform the shareholders that the
company's investments at present consists of—

1. St. Clair—a freshold property, containing 11,746 acres, situated on the Fall and

merice improvement in the value of land and stock in the colony, that it would be proper to print the same for the information of the absent shareholders that the company's investments at present consists of—

1. St. Clair—a freehold property, containing 11,746 acres, situated on the Fall and Carrow Revock, tributaries of the Hunter River, in the county of Durham, about 10 miles from the rising and important town of Singleton, 169 miles from Sydney, and distant about 60 miles from the districts of Liverpool Plains and the Peel River. There is attached to this property a right of I ase over 31,165 seres, immediately adjoining and running up towards the mountains. The Fall Brook and Carrow Brook intersect the valley.

On this property, the company have 1060 tame cattle, and about 4000 in a partially wild state, and 120 horses.

2. Lochinvar—another freehold property, containing 517 acres, having its frontage on the Hunter River, 15 miles from the bown of Morpeth, to which there is regular steam communication with Sydney, which is distant from Morpeth about 100 miles. The town of Maitland is also wighin five miles of this property.

There is a thriving vineyard upon it, of 27 acres in extent.

3. Warrell—another freehold property, of 65 acres, situated in the district of Stanley, close to Ipawich, and 20 miles from Brisbane, the chief town and shipping port of Morcton Bay.

There are upon this property most complete premises and apparatus for boiling down cattle and sheep, which have hitherto been in full operation.

4. Molroy—another property on the Gwydir River, with a frontage of 10 miles to the river, and containing newards of 20,000 acres, held on lease for 11 years, under the favourable regulations, as to pre-emption and renewal, established by an order in Council, dated 6th March, 1847.

On this property the Company have 2000 head of cattle.

5. Bundinbarrina—another property, situated on the Darling Downs district, alout 100 miles from the shipping port of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, to which there is a regular

now for sale. Works of the most approved description have been creeted for the purpose of reducing the ore to regulus, and have recently been carried into most successful operation. A great saving in freight and other charges is thereby effected. The steam-power having been found insufficient for the most profitable working of the mines, the operations have, in the meantime, been suspended, until a more powerful engine shall be erected in place of the two hitherto at work.

9. Bon-Accord.—Another mineral property, freehold, containing 347 acres, situate near Adelaide, bounded on one side by the Great Burra Burra Mine, and in the direction in which the rich lode of that mine runs. The interest which this company possesses in the property is about one-third.

This property is not only a valuable mineral block of land, but as a township, already begun to be formed, will daily increase in importance.

Besides the foregoing properties, the company possesses various small freeholds in different parts of the colony, and also town allotments at St. Leonard's, Sydney, Paramatta, and in seaports within 35 miles of Sydney—xiz., at Kiama and Wollongong, south of Sydney, Gosford, and Newport, north of Sydney, Middlehope, &c.

The Australian properties are all most favoirable situated in point of locality; and as regards that most important of colonial requisites—command of water—they cannot be surpassed.

The property No. I is situated within a short distance of the Peel River Settlement, No. 4 is on the River Gwydir, and No. 5 on the Barwin, upon each of which Gold has been disovered. The streams which run through, or bound, these protections in the localities, surficence deposit will be found.

It is contemplated to apply for a royal charter to incorporate the company.

The ground, therefore, for concluding that, upon exploration of such extensive surfice in the same range of mountains; and there is every reasonable ground, therefore, for concluding that, upon exploration of such extensive surfice in the same range of mou

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Mines inaspected, and every information furnished.

I. CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

I. CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOK, MINING BROKERS,
beg to apprise their friends and the mining public, that they have REMOVED their business from Plymouth and Stonehouse, Devon, to the above address, from whence all communications on mining affairs will be promptly attended to. In announcing this partnership, which has been concluded in consequence of the rapid growth of mining within the lasts two-ledged in consequence of the rapid growth of mining within the lasts where we have a consequence of the rapid growth of mining within the lasts where the proper size of the respectability and practical experience, both in Devon and Cornwall, and from their personal knowledge of mines in the rapidly improving districts of Tavistock and Plymouth, are determined to recommend, when called on to do so, only such mines as they consider aafe investments. They, therefore, hope to receive a continuation of the support of their numerous correspondents—List of prices of dividend and other progressing mines, either on application or by letter. Powell and Cook especially recommend—the purchase of shares in the following mines—viz., Tavy Consols, Wheal Russell, Boringdon Consols, and Devon Capunda; and they have shares for sale in the following dividend-paying mines—Bedford United, South Tamar, Spearne Consols, Wheal Golden, Wheal Exmouth and Adams, and Gonamena; also in progressive mines—viz. Wheal Langford, Gawton United, Exmoor Eliza, Great Sheba, North Trainary, Hingston Down, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Sidney, Plympton, Chatbow, North Trainary, Hingston Down, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Landeott, and New Edit -rowndale. Foriegn mines:—Colonial Gold, Port Phillip, Nouveau Monde, Monarch Gold, Australian Freehold, Worthing, and North British Australasian.—Office hours from half-past 9 till 3-Julea Landeot, and Nove Edit -rowndale. Foriegn mines:—Colonial Gold, Port Phillip, Nouveau Monde, Monarch Gold, Australian Freehold, Worthin

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREAD-NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; 'also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, other personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the frincipal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

Divinex MINES.

Mertlyn

East Wheal Rose
South Caradon
West Providence
Wheal Basset
Wheal Rose
South Caradon
Wheal Level
Wheal Basset
Trumpet Consols
Procurses Wines
Procurses MINES.
Devon United
East Wheal Russell
Give Creat Wheal Affred
Tavy Consols
Wheal Arthur

South Carn Brea Tavy Consols Wheal Arthur Wheal Mary Ann Wheal Crebor Wheal Trefusis al Alfred Agua Fria Anglo-Californian Australian Freehold Ave Maria British Australian Carsons Creek Quartz Rock [ment Scottish Austral, Invest-Monarch West Mariposa St. John del Rey United Mexican Colonial Gold Golden Modntain Lake Bathurst Nouveau Monde N. British Australasian Port Philip

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes

INING RECORD OFFICE, 26 AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—
Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share lealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any IINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be build on application, either by letter or in person.
Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all easions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallt-y-Macn, Great Crimis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MOTION—TO MERCHATTS, MINRES, and all OTHERS the roads in a REDICTION of OLD OR RELYES, does in a distribution of the properties of the pro

To W. F. Graham, Esq., Montrose House, Cliffon.

JOSEPH JENNINGS.

PRIGNANT CONSOLS MINE.—The LETTERS of ALLOTMENT were ISSUED THIS DAY. The Committee regret they have been unable to comply with the request of many parties wishing to obtain shares, the applications received being so numerous, and the number of shares to be allotted limited, rendered it quite impossible to comply.

3. George-yard, Lombard-street, London, Jan. 19, 1853.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that parties DESIRING to APPLY for the ADDITIONAL SHARES in this Company, directed to be issued by the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern on the 11th inst., must be pleased to do so on or before the 31st irrst. Forms of application may be had at the Company's office on and after the 20th inst. A preference will be given to applications from the existing shareholders, led inst. A preference will be given to applications from the existing shareholders.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—

ARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—

The FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND on the shares in this Company, at the rate of ONE SHILLING per share, will be FAID at the Company's office on and after MODAY, the 24th instant, between the hours of Eleven and Four. Forms of claim will be ready for delivery on the 20th inst.

L. R. JONES, 2012.

IGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF

IGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA, 62, Moorgate-street, London.—Notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP in the late Annetto Bay Company, numbered respectively, red and black,—21-7; 39-15; 24-50; 12-54; 41-76; 13-16; 47-27; 18-51; 69-86; 40-96; 70-123; 73-153;—will be PORFEITED, unless the parties holding the same DELLVER them to this office, and SIGN the DEED OF SETTLEMENT of this Company within one month from this date.

By order, H. FARRANT, Secretary and the 20th day of January, 1853.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1853.

IGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at 62, Moorgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 20th January, 1853, WILLIAM PRINSEP, Esq., in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was resolved unanimously:—
That the directors be authorised to allow all scripholders in the late Annotto Bay Company, who have not yet signed the Deed of Settlement, so to do within one month from this date.

That William Lowndes and John Taylor, Esqs., be, and are hereby, re-elected directors of the Company.

That this meeting be adjourned to Thursday, the 3d day of March next, at Twelve of clock, for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts of the directors and auditor, and passing such resolutions thereon as may be deemed advisable.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1853.

By order,

H. FARRANT, Sec.

CITIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS.—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty: also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS and for all machinery subject to friction.

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ALFRED BARRET, Rishopsgate foundary, Skinner-street.

ALFRED BARRET, Rishopsgate foundary, Skinner-street.

AND PERRINS' WORGESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite RELISH to STEAKS, CHOPS, and all ROAST MEAT GRA and SHALAD; and by its tonic and invitor of the control of the contr

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.
DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.
INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 20th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of March and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th of March and 10th of every alternate month thegra after from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton and the 10th and 20th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 20th of every month from Southampton on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.
CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Loadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

Deen considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenshall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, via PANAMA.—(Provisionally Registered.)
Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase the same to the extent allowed by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.—Deposit £2 per share. A portion of the shares is intended to be reserved for the Australian Colonies. It is intended to apply for a Charter of Incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, limiting the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount subscribed.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, 10, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.—Chaleman (protem.) GEORGE BARBER, Esq. (of the firm of Barber and Barker), 50, Mark-lane. Capt. THOMAS BULKELLY, Clewer Lodge, Windsor, Birector of the Great Western Railway.

Capt. ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

JOHN GILMORE, Esq., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street.

GEORGE HERRING, Esq., (of firm of G. & A. Herring & Co.7, 12, Old Broad-st. JAMES J. MACINTYRE, Esq., sydenham-park, late merchant in Mexico & Sydney. ARUNDEL MACKENTIE, Esq., all-hallows Chambers, Lombard-street.

HENRY SIMONDS, Esq., Reading, Director of the Great Western Railway.

With power to add to their number.

DIRECTOR OF NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT—Capt. Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., Preshwater, Isle of Wight.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Alex. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.E., 22, Fludyer-st., Westminster. BANKES—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedic-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Muples, Maples, and Pearse, Frederick's—place, Old Jewry. BROKES—Messrs. Muples, Marshall, and Daniell, 3, Lombard-street; Messrs. Robins and Barber, 29, Threadneedic-street.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—6, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY.

The object of this Company is to meet the urgent requirement for accommodation

Messrs. Robins and Barber, 199, Infraameeure-street.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—6, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY.

The object of this Company is to meet the urgent requirement for accommodation aused by the increasing tide of emigration to Australia, the transmission of specie, and the growing importance of the Australian colonies, by the establishment of a lirrect and more expeditious line than any that at present exists, via the Isthmus of Panama.

direct and more expeditions line than any that at present exists, via the Isthmus of Panama.

For this purpose it is proposed to construct steam-ships of adequate capacity and power, combining all the improvements in their huil and machinery which skill and science can effect.

It is not the intention of this company to confine themselves to the route of Panama, should a more desirable means of transit across any other section of Central America be hereafter established.

The Directors bey to add, that they have the strongest expressed support to this undertaking of many eminent firms in London, Munchester, and Giasgow, and throughout the manufacturing districts, who are connected with the Australian, South American, or Caina trade.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the Company's temporary offices, 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Messers, Mullens, Mar-hail, and Daniell, 5, Lombard-street; and Messrs, Kohins and Barber, 29, Threadneedle-street, London, where prospectuses and full information may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company, via Panama.
GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares of £25 each in the above Comany, and I engage to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per share thereon upon the allotment, and to execute such Deeds of Settlement as may be allowed by the Registrar of foint-stock Companies.

Name Residence Profession or trade...

REGORY'S HOTEL, No. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—
Bed, Is, 6d.; Breakfast, Is, 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and
from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the
MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.
WELLINGTON GREGORY, Propriess.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

r Settle-of which lese pro-reason-sive sur-

THE MINING SHARE LIST.		Shares. Paid. Last Price. Present.  30000 Great Crimis (copper)
Shares.         Mines.         Paid.         Last Price.         Present.         Dividends per Share.         Last Paid.           5120         Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack         £2 16s         £13%         15½         £5 16 0         £0 8 0—Jan., 1833.           1248         Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales         4         2         0 7 6         0 5 0—Jan. 1851.           2000         Anglosea Coal Company         4         4½         0 10 0         0 2 0—Nov., 1853.           1000         Anglosea Coal Company         4         4         6         50—Jan. 1833.	19240 Pembroke & East Crimiis (cop.)   3\/\( \)   3\/\( \)   1500 Pemcris (!ead), Carnaryon	Shares   Point Last Price   Present
1624     Balleswilden (tin), 8t. Just.     114     10 <td< td=""><td>  2000 Porkellis United (tin), Wendron 10</td><td>200000 Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helsion 1 13 1000 Gurlyn (tin), St. Erth 1 13 1500 Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock 6½ 9½ 9½ 10 10000 Hibernian (copper), Ireland 12½ ½ ½</td></td<>	2000 Porkellis United (tin), Wendron 10	200000 Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helsion 1 13 1000 Gurlyn (tin), St. Erth 1 13 1500 Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock 6½ 9½ 9½ 10 10000 Hibernian (copper), Ireland 12½ ½ ½
1000         Bryntail, Lianidloes, Montgomeryshire         3½         4½         0 5 0         0 5 0—June, 1831.           5000         Callington (lead, copper, Callington         57 12s         2½         1 8 0         0 4 0—Sept. 1847.           1000         Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan         15         90         214 0 0         2 0 0—Jan., 1853.           128         Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall         75         18         30	480 Raleigh, (th. copper), Crowan. 54 5 5 5 7000 Reeth Consolidated, Towednack 4% 7 7 2500 Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead) 11% 15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	10000 Hill Bridge Consols, Feter Tayy 1 356 4090 Inney Consols, South Petherwin 1 . 1 1024 Kenneggy (copper), Breague 8s. 2d 5 4096 Lamerton United (cop.), Devon & \$ 1024 Lantallack (sillead), Landrske & 1
2000 Angiesea Coal Company	5000 Round Hill, Salop   2   2   5   1024 Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	1000   Inney Consols, South Petherwin   1   1   1   1   1   1024   Kennegyy (copper), Breaque   8s. 2d. 5   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
180 Delecath (copper, tin), Camborne. 237 3 55 514 55 554 55 554 55 554 554 55	256 South Charlotte, St. Agnes	100 Morvan Consols (tin, copper) 4 114 15000 Nantile Vaic (slate), Lianllyfin 1 114 15000 New Cop. Bottom, Bridestowe 114 15008 New East Crownalde (cop., tin) 25 15000 New Cop. Bottom (bridestowe 114
94         East Wheal Crofty (copper), Hiogan         123         65         840         0         0	280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just 30 30	10000 New Polgooth and Woodelase. 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
494         Powey Consols (copper), Tywarareath         40         30         30         23         0         17.5         0         1         8-Dec., 1852.         200         22         0         0         7.5         0         1         8-Dec., 1852.         200         20         22         0         0         7.6         0         7.6         Dec., 1852.         1212         11½         0         7.6         0         7.6         Dec., 1852.         1852.         11½         0         7.6         0         7.6         Dec., 1852.         1852.         11½         0         7.6         0         7.6         Dec., 1852.         1852.         11½         0         1.0 <t< th=""><th>  2000 Robes and Treverbyn (tin)</th><th>5000 North Britain Burra Burra (cop.) 2 ½ 3 8000 North Crenwer (copper) 1 2 3 256 North Crenwer (copper) 1 2½ 12½ 12½ 1256 10000 North Fowey (cop.) Tywardraath 4 ½ 6 10000 North Towy &amp; Cystanog (lead) 1 ½ 5½ 5½ 466 Penhauger (lead), Menheniot 2 2 ½ 50000 Perran Con. (cop.), Pere. Uthnoe 2 2 4000 Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper) 2 2 4000 Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper) 3 2 5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead) 3 3 5000 Penhale Consols (cop.), St. Cleer 6d 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</th></t<>	2000 Robes and Treverbyn (tin)	5000 North Britain Burra Burra (cop.) 2 ½ 3 8000 North Crenwer (copper) 1 2 3 256 North Crenwer (copper) 1 2½ 12½ 12½ 1256 10000 North Fowey (cop.) Tywardraath 4 ½ 6 10000 North Towy & Cystanog (lead) 1 ½ 5½ 5½ 466 Penhauger (lead), Menheniot 2 2 ½ 50000 Perran Con. (cop.), Pere. Uthnoe 2 2 4000 Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper) 2 2 4000 Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper) 3 2 5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead) 3 3 5000 Penhale Consols (cop.), St. Cleer 6d 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1024 Revolution (lead, opper), Callington 24 21 25 0 0 — Feb. 1844.	10000 Trannack United Mines (tin, co.)   1   2   2   1024 Trebarvah, Perranuthanoe 2   8   6   9   145 Treporden, Wadebridge 25   5   2048 Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet 2   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	4000 Pernan Wheal Jame (tin, copper)   1/2   1
76 Jamaica (leud), Mold, Flintshire	572 Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives 6% 556 2048 Trevelyan (tin, copper) 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 4 4000 Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar 4½ 3½ 3½ 2 2000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion 5 2 2 1000 Ditto (rold up) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1536 Phoenix Gt. Con., Linkinhorne.   1 %   1%
1000   Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth   17   13½   2 0 0 0 10 0 - Aug. 1851.     160   Lewant (copper, tin), St. Just   2½   135   1356 0 0 2 0 0 - Feb. 1852.     160   Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Waies   75 800   745 0 0 45 0 0 - Dec., 1852.     5000   Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company   9   10   1 0 6 0 4 6 - July, 1852.     5000   Merllyn (lead), Flint   2½ 4 4 1 2 0 0 4 0 - Oct., 1852.     100   Milwr (lead), Flint   150   175   10 0 0 10 0 0 - Oct., 1851.     2000   Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)   7   14   14½ 13½   8 1 0 0 7 0 - Dec., 1852.     100   100   100   100   100   100   100   100     100   100   100   100   100   100     100   100   100   100   100     100   100   100   100     100   100   100   100     100   100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100   100     100   100     100   100   100     100	1024 United Mines (cop., tin), Tavis. 12 \( \frac{1}{2} \)	12000 Prignant Con. (sillead), Card.   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 22½ 225 225 26 0 7 10 0 - Jan., 1835.  140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne 10 180 240 10 0 3 0 0 - Jan., 1835.  200 North Pool (copper), Camborne 10 180 240 10 0 3 0 0 - Jan., 1835.	1024 West Basset (cop.), ramaxs	3   3500 Silver Brook (allliad), berry   1   3   4094 Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton   3   3   3000 South Alfred Consols   1   1   20000 South Cork (cop.), Isallydehob   1   14   1200 South-East White Grit (lead)   1s.   -
6409         Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey         1½         17         22 1 0         0 10 0 - 0 c., 1852.           1160         Perran St. George (cop., tin), Pertanzabuloe         21½         40         1 15 0         0 10 0 - Due., 1851.           200         Phemix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne         30         750         240 0 0         10 0 - Dec., 1852.           1000         Pablerro (tin), St. Agnes         15         13         4 5 0         1 0 0 - Dec., 1852.           400         Paradea W. Witter (fin), St. Agnes         15         13         4 5 0         1 0 0 - Dec., 1852.           400         Portal M. Witter (fin), St. Agnes         20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0         18 14 6 0         0 10 0 - Nov., 1851.	2048 West Gogman, Cardiganshire. 378 156 1024 West Par Con. (cop.), st. Blazey 1018, 1028 6500 West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe. 114 3 186 West Roskear (cop.), Camborne 23 9 2 5 200 West Steton (copper), Camborne 77 120	953 South Plain Wood, Ashburton .26 7s 116 3072 South Plain Wood, Ashburton .26 7s 116 116 2000 South Wales Mining Co. (lead) . 1 4 2
560     Providence Mines (tin), Uny Leiant     20%     22%     18 14 0     0 0 0 4 0—Jan., 1853.       1948     Rit Hill (tin), Tavistock     3½     3¾     0 8 0     0 4 0—Jan., 1853.       5040     Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.     68.     1     0 10 8     — July, 1852.       256     South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer     2½     140     151     265 0 0     2 10 0—Nov., 1852.       256     South Tamar (siver-lead), Beerferris     1¾     6     6 ½     ½     5½     0 10 0     0 5 0—Oct., 1852.       256     South Wheal Frances (copper), Redruth, Cornwall     16     215     215     56 0 0     0 0—Dec., 1852.       248     South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogram     37%     182     211     15 0     6 0—Jan., 1853.       1024     Spearne Consist (tin), St. Just, Cornwall     1½     10     10 9½     7 11 0     0 10 0—Dec., 1852.       248     South Wheal Frances (copper, Illogram, 37%     182     211     15 0     6 0—Jan., 1853.       1024     Spearne Consist (tin), St. Just, Cornwall     1½     10     10 9½     7 11 0     0 10 0—Dec., 1852.       24     A phys and Gralls (compare, tin) Resear     3     7½     0 17 6     0 7 6—April, 1854.	2009 1 Streetyan (thi, copper) 24 3 3 3 4 2 2 3 3 4 2 2 3 4 3 5 3 4 3 4 2 2 3 5 4 3 4 2 2 3 5 4 3 4 2 3 5 4 3 4 2 3 5 4 3 4 2 3 5 4 3 4 2 3 5 4 3 4 3 4 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	1024 South Wheal Alfred (cop), Gwin.   5g   1
256         South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall         16         215         56         0         5         0         0         Dec., 1892.           248         South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan         37 %         182         211         15         6         0         0         -Jan, 1852.           1024         Spearne Consists (tin), St. Just, Cornwall         1½         10         10         9½         7         11         0         10         0-Dec., 1852.           1624         St. Aubyn and Grylis (copper, tin), Breage         3         7½         0         17         6         0         7         6-April, 1852.           94         St. I tyes Consols (tin), St. Ives         80         125         875         0         4         0         0-Aug., 1852.           1900         Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)         16         8½         11         10         0         6         -Inly, 1849.	1024 West Wheal Treasury (cop.) £10 4 10 9½ 1000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 6 5 6400 Wheal Ama (tin. St. Austell 1 24	4998 Treburget United (lead) 8t. Teath 1 \ 1\ 1\ 18 \ 699 Tregardock (lead), 8t. Teath 4\ 18 \ 18 \ 33 Tremar (copper), Liskeard 4\ 2\ 3\ 4999 Tremollett Down, stoke Clims, 6000 Tremait (time quarries) 1 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1
St. Ires Consols (tin), 8t. Ives   80   125   875   0   0   4   0   0   0   0	1228 Wheal Arthur (cop.), Calstock. 5 25 3072 Wheal Augusta (tln.), St. Just. 134 2 134 229 Wheal Bal (tin.), St. Just. 652 5 339 Wheal Carpenter (tin.), St. Just. 75 75 114 1024 Wheal Carpenter (tin.), Gwincar 3 35	1024 Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer 716 316 4996 Trevallick (silvlead), Liskeard 6d 36 2500 Trevenen (tin), Wendron 1 136 4907 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
5000 Trekigh Consols (copper), Redruth   6   2   1   3   0   3   0   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	249 Wheat Dari (thi), St. Just. 52 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	312 Tywardreath (cop.), St. Blazey, 16 35 5000 Tyllwyd (lead) Llanbadarn Fawr 1 14 5000 United Gefail-y-Miners (copper) 36 5 1000 Wort Alltr. Ceib (cil. lead)
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap     40     380     380 385     13 15 0     8 15 0—Nov., 1852.       1024 Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe     7 3/4     8     2 2 6     0 5 0—March, 1851.       250 West Caradon (copper), Liskeard     20     240     240     250     198 5 0     6 0 0—Dec., 1852.       1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth     5     53½     54     15 10 0     2 10 0—Dec., 1852.	1024 Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap 3 6 4 3 4 500 Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe 9 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1024 West Flacmix, Linkinghorne 9 % 22 22 236 West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne 35 110 119 120 1056 West Stray Fark, Camborne 2 4 6240 West United Hills (cop.), Illogan 18s 1 64 West Wheat Darington (cop.) 271 15 2 50
256         Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan         10 ½         540         550         500         13         60 — 14         60 — 14 <td< td=""><td>  10000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)</td><td>1024 West Wn. Fanny (tin) Zennor. 2 3%</td></td<>	10000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	1024 West Wn. Fanny (tin) Zennor. 2 3%
100         Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes         70         10         5         0         0         5         0         -1839.           128         Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon         120         125         2329 10         0         8         0         -Feb. 1832.           5000         Wheal Golden (sillead), Perranzabuloe         3         4½         4½         1         5         0         5         0         Sept., 1832.           256         Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea         nil.         15         1         0         0         1         1         0         -Cet., 1852.           430         Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron         33         60         17         10         2         10         -Oct., 1852.	236 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	2009 West Wheal Robins
112     Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant     79     117     196     0     0     2     10     0	865 Wheal Penhale (lead, copper) . 23 17 . 1½ 128 Wheal Plenty (copper), Refruth 50 50 225 Wheal Prudenee (cop.), St. Agnes 43 2 4869 Wh. Robert, Sampford Spinoy 88 3	5000 Wheal Bearty (sillead), Calstock   1
529     Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard     8%     59     29     10     0     3     0     0     10       1624     Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear     9%     31     29½     30     9     5     0     0     10     0     10     0     10     0     -1     0     -1     0     -1     0     -1     0     -1     0     -1     3     0     -1     5     0     -1     0     -1     3     0     -1     0     -1     4     0     -1     <	4069 Wh. Robert, Sampford Spinoy	64 Wheal Ellen 500 Wheal Fanny (lead) 14 1 2048 Wh. Fenwick (copper), Mullion 316 Wheal Fortescue (cop.), Tavist, 5\(\frac{3}{3}\) \$\mathcal{X}\) 2048 Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph \(\frac{1}{3}\) 1 500 Wheal Fortune, South Tawton, 1 33 3 1536 Wheal Gill (cop., lead), Liskerd&T 10 6 7 6\(\frac{3}{4}\) 7 6\(\frac{3}{4}\) 7 6\(\frac{3}{4}\) 7
\$\frac{5}{2000}\$ Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	1024 Wheal Speedwell (copper, Uni26 12 5, 16%, 11 \( \) 10\( \) 1024 Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth 5\( \) 2\( \) 2\( \) 247 Wheal Stanley (tin)   1\( \) 1\( \) 1\( \) 1\( \) 1000 Wheal Susan, Breage & Crown 2\( \) 1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	1924 Wheal Hill (tin, cop.), Cornwall \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{3} \) Wheal Ludcott \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \frac{1}{3} \) Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe \( \frac{1}{3} \) 5 1 8 \( \frac{1}{3} \) 446
12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba     40     42%     42     53 12 0     2 0 0 - 100, 1832.       16000 Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili     14     7     3 18 0     0 5 0 - Oct. 1851.       20000 General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia     20     16%     7 10 0     0 5 0 - June, 1852.       9000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain     3     10%     9%     0 3 0     0 3 0 - Sept., 1852.       2700 Marmato (rodd), Columbia     2 ½     12     4 0 0     1 0 - Nov. 1852.	100   Wheal Tom, Stoke Climiand   100   200   200   200   Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	6900 Wheal Norris   1   1%   1%   28960 Wheal Peru (sillead), Cornwall   4s   1   1   4   4960 Wheal Prockter (lead), 8t, Kew   1   1   1   4996 Wheal Sarah (copper), Sourton   1%   1%   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
FOREIGN MINES.  \$\frac{5}{2000}\$ Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	312 Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage 23 6 8448 Wheal Trevena (dilver-lead) 1½ 2 767 Wheal Trybena, Camborne 42 18 17 6009 Wheal Trijbena, Camborne 42 18 17 6009 Wheal Trijbena, Camborne 43 18 17 6009 Wheal Trijbena, Camborne 44 18 17 16 16 17 17 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	4000 Wheal Surprise 3 3 3 34 34 1024 Wheal Trelusback, Stythians 65 75 124 Wheal Trelusback, Stythians 65 75 14000 Wheal Wieter (copper) 114 1 1400 Wheal Wrey, St. Ive, Liskeard 6s 1 100 Wyndham Consols, Cumberland 10 1246 1246 1
MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.  Shores.  Shores.  Shores.  Shores.  Shores.  Paid. Last Price. Present.  256 East Basset (copper), Redrath. 18	4900 Wheal Williams (copper) 1 1	
Shorts	Too Allies (neverting & Meach alon) 614 634	FOREIGN MINES
1024 Fast Wheal Marguett (tin. cop.) 3% 6%	300 Addon percelain a search clay 35   37   1021 Appledore (sillead, cop.) 8t. Ives 4   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	5000 National Brazilian (gold), Brazil 30   25   2   104600 North British Australasian   1   3   10000 Pontgiband (sillead), France   20   22 23   22 25   5   5   00 Royal West Indian (copper)   10   10   10   10   40000 Unser Canada (copper)   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4   4
4996 Boringdon Consols, Plympton. 2\(\frac{7}{24}\) 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) 526 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 5 5 5 240 Boscean (tin), St. Just 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) 25 25 25 27 1280 Esgair Lee, Llanfihangei-y-Croy 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) 3 2800 Bosorn (tin), St. Just 1 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) 32 Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland 12 35 52:39 Bottle Hill (counter). Plympton 2 1 2500 Gallit-y-Mars. Merioneth. 2 2	1800   Blaen Caylen (lead), Cardigan   8s   1½   2   1000   Boiling Weil (copper), Gwithian   1   1½   6000   Boienowe   ½   4½   2   2000   Boscarne, Bodrain   3   -   18195   Britannia (zold, cop.), Devon   1/, 1s   ½   812   Butterdon (lead), Menheniot   4½   4	10000 Worthing (cop.), Adelaide 5 3 4 5 3k *,* Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, carnesty call upon all who
14900 Braich Goch Slate Quorries	812 Butterdon (lend), Menheniot 4½ 4 1536 Camdon Vale (cop.,lend), 8t. Ive£i 4s 1 30000 Carbery West (copper), Ireland ½ 5 6000 Caradon Wood (lend), Linking. 1 1 5130 Cara Valley, 85 Bennis	have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations a corrections which may, from time to time, come under the notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fast, mining information of every description, forwarded to or office, will meet ready attention.
7009 Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire 1 3 4000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 3½ 3½ 1024 Caerphilly & Carfinnon, S. Wales 3 4 1024 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack 223½ 44 3000 Cally (cop., leat), Kirkendbright 1 1½ 5120 Great Wheal Baddern (tin) 2½ 2 2 2½	1338 Caradon Vate (cop., tead), St. IVEZ, 48   1	**************************************
4099 Calstock Consols (copper)	1248 Christow (silver-lead) 4 6 3 3 1024 Churchstoke (lead), Salop 55, 6d 3 1 25000 Classadaugh (copper), Ireland 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100000 Agua Pria
1056 Carramanil (copper), demana   5%   6%   6%   6%   6%   6%   6%   6%	5669 Cirve (lend), Giamorgan 14 0 5% 1069 Coclley Beck (copper) 5 2 5699 Con ston United (copper) 5 2 15090 Connemara (silver-lend), Galway 1 14 2 14 6409 Crow Hill (sillead), 8t. Steph. 1 34 5690 Devon Consols North (copper) 2 3 159 2048 Devon Consols West (copper) 14 14 5690 Devon Consols West (copper) 14 14 5690 Devon United Galver-lead, cop.) 1 14	Comparison   Company   C
2000 Cect. Nawn Food (tead.), Lianrwst 10 10 252 Lanarta Co., (cop.), Gwennap 4 4 596 Court Grange, Cardiganshire 10 10 256 Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 5 5 211 Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer. 34 43½ 12000 Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan 2½ 2½ 600 Craig-y-Mwyn (lead.), Llanrhiadr 8½ 7 256 Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant 64 14 256 Crane and Bejaws, Camborne. 25½ 17½ 13000 Llymalees (lead.), Cardigansh. 1½ ½ 512 Creeg Braws (copper), Cornwall 13½ 29 5056 Lydford Consols (lead.) 1.6 8. ¾ 1600 Crookhaven (copper), Cork	5000 Devon Consols North (copper)   2%   1%   2048 Devon Consols West (copper)   1%   1%   5000 Devon United (silver-lead, cop.)   1%   1536 Duke of Cornwall (cop.) Bodmin   4   6   10000 Dunsley Wh. Phomix, Linking   1   4   144 East Caradon (copper)   1%   1%   128 East Cara Brea (cop.), Redruth   4   2%   5000 East Black Crafg, Kirkcudbright   4   4   1024 East Buller (cop.), near Redruth   4   6   1025 East Buller (cop.), near Redruth   4   6   1026 East Buller (cop.), near Redruth   4   6   1027 East Buller (cop.), near Redruth   4   6   1028 East Buller (cop.), near Redruth   4   6   6   1028 East Buller (cop.), near Redruth   4   6   6   6   6	\$9000 British Iron Company 13½ 10 210000 Carsons Creek 1½ 2 100000 Colonial Gold 1 34 3 4 % 79000 Engl. and Aust. Copper Smelt. Co. 5 34 3 4 %
4999 Calstock Consols (copper) 44 1 15 1024 Great Wheal Lefsure 22% 4 2998 Carryorth (tin.) 81. Just 13 13 13 512 Halamanning and Croft Gothal 75 115 2900 Carthew(cop., lead.), Wadebridge 63 4 512 Halamanning and Croft Gothal 75 115 2000 Carthew(cop., lead.), Wadebridge 63 4 512 Halamanning and Croft Gothal 75 115 2000 Cerh Bryno (lead.), Cardiganeh. 23 92% 20600 Kenmare and West of Ireland. 1 14 20600 Charlestown United, Cornwall. 3 3 873 Keswick (lead.), Portinseale. 17 4 20600 Charlestown United, Cornwall. 3 3 873 Keswick (lead.), Portinseale. 17 4 20600 Charlestown United, Cornwall. 3 3 873 Keswick (lead.), Portinseale. 17 4 20600 Coed Mawr Pool (lead.), Llaurwst 10 10 10 252 Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap. 4 4 2060 Craig-y-Mwyniceal.), Llaurwst 10 10 256 Leeds and Cornwall. 10 252 Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap. 4 4 256 Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne. 25½ 17½ 12000 Leeds Town (tin., cop.). 5 5 20600 Craig-y-Mwyniceal.), Llaurhidar 83 7 256 Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne. 25½ 17½ 13000 Llymmalees (lead.), Cardigansh. 1½ 256 Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne. 25½ 17½ 13000 Llymmalees (lead.), Cardigansh. 1½ 25000 Cown Darren (lead.), Cardigansh. 1½ 2 2 1024 Mellin Llyn.y-Paix, Merioneth. 23 6 2600 Cranely, Cornwall. 13½ 2 2 1024 Mellin Llyn.y-Paix, Merioneth. 23 6 2600 Cranely, Cardigansh. 15 2 2 1024 Mill Pool (lead.), Cardigansh. 15 2 2 1024 Mill Pool (lend.), Cardigansh. 15 2 2 1024 Mill Pool (lend.), Cardigansh. 16 2 2 1024 Mill Pool (lend.), Cardigansh. 18 2 2 1024 Mill Pool (lend.), Cardigansh. 18 2 2 1024 Mill Pool (lend.), Cardigansh. 18 2 2 1024 Mill Pool (lend.), Cardigansh. 19 2 1024 Mount Tiack (lin., cop.), 18 Hilary 5 7 1024 Mount	1624 East Ding Dong (tin)	\$6000 British Iron Company   13
1000 Cwm Erfn (lead), Cardigansh.   8   2   2900 Molland (cop.), South Moulton   4\%   2\%     2000 Cyfnnedd Fawr, Lanegryn   \%   1   1024 Mount Tiad (cop.), South Moulton   4\%   2\%     2000 Dairhiew (cop., lead), Brecon   1\%   4   300 Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne.   14\%   12     2000 Dairren (alllead) Cardiganshire   4\%   33\%   2000 Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader   3   7     2000 Derwent (villead), Durham   12   4   1024 North Abram (copper), Crowan.   4\%   1     2001 Derwon & Cornwall United (cop.)   7\%   4   6000 North Dauler (copper), Redruth   8\%   1     2001 Derwon & Cornwall United (cop.)   7\%   4   6000 North Dauler (copper), (cop.), (cop.)   2   2\%   6000 North Dauler (cop.), (cop.)   3   2   2   2   3     2001 Molland (cop.)   5000	1000 East Trescoll	
250 Devon and Courtenay (copper)   3½   1   1024 North Bullar (copper), Redruth   8½   11   1024 Devon & Cornwall United (cop), 7½   4   6000 North Damsel (cop), Gwennap   2   2½   1600 Devon Great Thicroft (tin)   ½   2   2000 North Damsel (copper), Redruth   2½   2000 Devon Kapunda (cop), & Sillead   3½   3   2500 North Prances (cop), Camborne   1½   4000 Devon Kapunda (cop), & Sillead   3½   3   2500 North Prances (cop), Devon March (cop)   Merioneth   2½   2000 North Damsel (cop), Merioneth   2500 North Damsel (cop), Camborne   2500 North Dams	4000 East When Russell, Tavistock 1 1 8 1 1000 East Wheal Vor (tin), Helston, 17 1s 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	23000 Monaren Gold 200000 New Granada 1 18 200000 Nouvenu Monde 1 2 18 200000 Port Philip 1 2 13 60000 Quartz Rock 1 1 10606 Rhymney Iron 50 25 7 9900 Do. New 15 22 55 50000 South Australian 1 1 7 70000 Waller 1 1 1 1 100000 West Granada 1 1 100000 West Mariposa 1 1 1 100000 Yuba 1 1 1
1024 North Buller (copper), Redrath 8%   11   1024 North Buller (copper), Redrath 8%   11   1029 North Buller (copper), Redrath 8%   11   1029 North Buller (copper), Redrath 1   2   2%   1060 Devon Great Tincroft (tin)   4   2   2060 North Downs (copper), Redrath 1   2½   2560 Devon Raymuda (cop, & sillead) 3½   3   2560 North Frances (cop.), Gamborne 1   1½   128 Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed   4   2060 North Buller (tin, cop.) \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Lyst 1   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	1024 Freidd Liwyd Mines, Wales   1   3   3   1   3   3   1   1   4   3   4   5   4   5   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6	100000 West Granada
1306 East Balleswidden, Sancreed. 2% 1% 2 2000 Ockment (cop., sillead), Devon 1% 1% 21, of the 31, earries interest at 6 per cent. from Sept. 13, 256 Old Wheal Basset, Illogan 2 2 2590 Orsedd (lead), Flint	1024 East Uny Consols   2   2   1024 East Wheal Josinh, Tavistock   1 \( \frac{1}{2} \)   3   3   4   5   10   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6	London: Printed by Richard Mindustrow, and published, HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 5 Fler Strain, where all communications are requested to be addressed.  January 22, 1834.